Bombay Gazette

No. 55,800—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
16th Nov.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12500	......	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th "	EGYPT	8000	......	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Date	Steamers	Tons	Connecting	Tons
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10300
8th "	CHINA	8000	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	† ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th "

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
To London via Trieste	" 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 908 " 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
To London via Trieste	" 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
To London via Trieste	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker.	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time,	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday 15th Nov. ‡	6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 18th Nov.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 21st Nov.	9 a.m. †	C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 21st Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Wednesday, 20th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," on or about 16th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
14th November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 "
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 "
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 "
City of Benares	6973	......	23 "
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 "
City of York	7810	......	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	:57	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow

Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York

Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tilhling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shiply and Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT. Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendancy almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated: "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeard in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said; "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or be little. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely:—FINISHED WORKMENSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them perrly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.

A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th November, 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 3357 of 1912-13.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received upto 2 p. m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 27th November, 1912 for fitting up the University Buildings with Electric Light Installation.

Plans and detailed specifications of the work, fittings etc., are open for inspection in the University office.

The Syndicate do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th November, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will cease to RUN on and from SATURDAY and MONDAY the 16th and 18th November, 1912, respectively.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November, 1912.

TENDERS are INVITED for installing ELECTRIC LIGHTS and FANS in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Electrical Engineer and copies of forms of tender may be obtained on application.

Sealed tenders must be delivered at the office of the Electrical Engineer by 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY the 30th instant, accompanied with a sum of Rs. 185 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December, 1912, for the supply of about 750 tons, South Hetton or Bates Lancashire Smithy Nuts for the year 1913.

1. A deposit of Rs. 750 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts."
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 13th November, 1912.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December 1912, for the supply of about 24,000 tons English, or 28,000 Indian Steam Coal, for the year 1913.

1. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "TENDER FOR COAL."
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
7. The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.
8. If other than Indian coal is tendered for the percentage of refuse (ash and clinker) should be stated.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 13th November 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY
Agents
AT
DELHI.

KING KING & CO.,
1, KASHMIR GATE.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay for paid appointments as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20. Applications accompanied by certificates of birth and good conduct should be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay Circle, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding date and subjects for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Telegraph Department. Probationers (Males and Females) will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

M. A. THOMPSON,
for Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay Circle.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT

There will be a complete change of Programme :—

1. DR. BRIAN PELLIE ESCAPES FROM PRISON.
2. BETWEEN TWO GIRLS.
3. THE LIVE MAN'S TOMB.
4. JINI'S BIRTHDAY.
5. WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS AS USUAL.
7 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 11 p.m.

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SKATING. SKATING.

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Cool and nice in the Morning Air.
Admission with Skates Re. 1.

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SKATING DANCING,
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TWO MILITARY BANDS.
Eight Handsome Money Prizes
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9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values,—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

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An Exciting Story of Adventure on Land and Sea.
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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........£1,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Kisumu,
Jinja,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....................	$	17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.......................	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Fine Household Soaps.
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2. Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, Bombay Improvement Trust, before December, 1912.

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WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

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On MONDAY the 18th November 1912 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Colonel H. C. Fox, such as silver and platedware, gold half hunting watch, gold studs and links, gold coins, scarf pins, telescopes, binoculars, hand camera, pictures, books, music books, violins, glass and porcelainware, pianola with rollers, Schiedmayer and Soehnes' square piano, large telescope with implements by Horne, Thornthwaite and Wood, tiger skin, large number of swords, dagger and shikar knives, 1 S.B. B.L rifle by Fabrique Nationale Hurstal, 1 S.B.B.L rifle by G. Gibbs, 1 D.B.B.L, 16 bore gun by G. Gibbs, 1 D.B.B.L. gun by Army and Navy, 1 revolver by Remington, 1 Browning pistol etc.

The above will be on view from Friday.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 18th Inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

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By order of the concerned.

A consignment of leather purses in different varieties.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay the effects of the undermentioned deceased gentlemen.

Effects of the late Mr. Fritz Ehlabew such as cupboards, wearing apparels, animal skins, timepieces, stone tools etc.

Effects of the late Mr. J. F. Stiles such as Spectacles, Books etc.

Effects of the late Mr. Walter Lang such as Books etc.

At 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, AMERICAN STRIPING COTTON, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

TOMORROW FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Sassoon Dock Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—A large quantity of Bales of Cotton, loose cotton, cotton waste, Bales of American striping cotton, cottonfly clean and oily, thread waste, white and coloured, etc., damaged by fire and or water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th November, 1912.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
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In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	...	...	" 0-8

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minu.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-4	9-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	89 1-2	1-4	
£1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	29	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 54 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·85 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since 17th Oct	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4	1-8	

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quie
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	700 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·65—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 95—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·55	6·53	6·52	6·51	6·51
—11	—10	—10	—11	—11

Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·51	6·51	6·50	6·49
—10	—10	—10	—10

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·71 Mar. 12·01.
New York official Noon call Dec. 11·74, Mar. 12·02.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12·03, Mar. 12·18.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	109,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	106,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	41,000
" Exports to Continent ...	11,000
" Spot Cotton ...	12·20 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·84+15; Futures—Month of Mar. 12·15+18 — Declined owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-8—1-8
Futures month of Dec. ...	12·16+04
Futures month of Mar. ...	12·34+14
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	......
Wheat White Karachi ...	... 39 unchgd
Do. Months	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 38 5-8—1-8
Do Months—	... Nov.-Dec London—Value

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Australian Wheat—37 3-4—1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	...48 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 55 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	48 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 4 1-2+1-4d
Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...	£78 3-8—1-8
Copper Braziers ...	£ 88 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...	d 7 3-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 8 1-4—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Steady——Little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...12 3 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Little doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6—1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
10 0 1-4+1-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Only limited business.
S A B a Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady—But very quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar—Firm but only small business doing—Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [13TH Nov., 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	38	43,663
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	24	29,006

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4-32d. T. T 1s. 4-16d, on Demand, and 1-4s. 11-132d. for 3 months sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, but Private bills continue very scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150
Shanghai "	...208 1-2
Japan "	...160 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 3-8 for cash and 95 5-16 for the settlement and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day. A small business has been done, and rates at the close are steady as under.

We quote nominally:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement ...	" 95 6 0

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday advanced 1-16 both for spot spot and for two months' delivery, the closing rates being 28 7-8 and 29 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 62 1-2. The local market opened at 72 9-16 duty for ready and 72 5-8 for the first settlement and has advanced during the day closing as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 72 11 0
1st Settlement	" 72 13 0
2nd Settlement	" 73 2 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 82 1 0
1st Settlement ...	" 82 3 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 82 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A moderate advance is reported in the American markets, New York closing 15 and 18 points higher while New Orleans, after opening 7 and 2 points down, closed 6 and 14 points up. The near future of the market is uncertain, and fluctuations are likely. The local market opened steady the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 311, and for fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 300, 301. There was some enquiry by Japan shippers at Colaba, but sellers were disinclined to operate pending further news from the home emarkets, and prices firmed up at the close.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton by mills and Japan shippers.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 322	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 312	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	" 312	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 310	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	" 305-6	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	" 302	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	" 289-90	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 279-80	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 275	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 276	Dec.
	" 278-9	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	" 261-2	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 26,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·61	6·59	6·58
	+06	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·57	6·57	6·57
	+06	
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·56	6·55	6·54
	+05	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.
December ...	" 9 12 3 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	" 10 0 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	" 7 13 0 B.T
Yellow " " ...	" 8 11 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ...	46 8 0
Ready White Khandeish	56 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 28 0 0
Forward	" 26 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ...	Rs. 45 0 0
Jan.-Feb. Small ...	" 44 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 8 0 R. T.
" " May 1913 ...	" 5 8 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,755
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	72 1-2

MILLS.

David	548 3-4
Kohinoor	852 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,230
New Great Eastern	287 1-2 Dec.
Standard	1,480

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	140
New Berar	565

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	174 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	183
Bombay S. N. Ord...	272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,500

Tata ordinary shares in the morning were 92 1-2 and closed at 94 for cash.

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	557 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday:—

Cotton	4,605	bales.
Wheat	19,069	cwts.
Linseed	1,372	"
Rapeseed	850	"
Gingellyseed	7,224	"
Poppyseed	13	"
Groundnuts...	326	"
Castorseed	4,979	"
Rice	1,155	"
Myrabollams.	1,248	"
Cottonseed	15,629	"
Mowraseed	882	"
Gram	7,913	"
Joowar	1,688	"
Maize	107	"
Barley	9,429	"

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—100 bales hemp, R Muncherjee; 593 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoys; 600 bales wool, J Veerchand.

Locksley Hall s—315 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Harfield s—5,600 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 105 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 7 bales skins, H Esmail and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 16 bales hides, R M Kooka.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—300 casks and 40 bales skins, Eurico N Stein.

FOR VALETTA.

Arabia s—32 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highland Monarch s—131 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 1,500 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed; 200 cwts cashennuts, R Jeevandas and Co; 800 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Cornwall s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kybfels s—6,000 cwts gingelly seed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co;

Umtali s—2,850 tons manganese ore S Smidt and Co.

Cornwall s—500 cwts hornes, E Mohomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kohistan s—10 bales hemp E Oomersey, 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts cashennuts R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—7,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castor seed' L Dreyfus and Co; 260 cwts cashennuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 495 cwts, rapeseed, J Fachiri.

Locksley Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 425 cwts cashennuts R Jeewandas and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Kohistan s—5 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2001 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Leopolis s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 8 cwts animal guts, A D Meeyer; 1 bale cotton, James Finlay and Co; 454 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Leopolis s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 201 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons: 2,000 cwts gram, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 120 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Kamakura Maru s—65 cwts kismis, D Passoo and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 14th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for class firing this week end, train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-10 p. m.

Sunday morning 7-5 a m

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1912.

701. Parades—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Friday the 15th instant at 6-30 p.m.

702. Maxim Gun Class—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to the Adjutants Office by Friday the 15th instant, the names of 3 men who are willing and recommended to undergo a course of Instruction in Maxim Gun.

The Class will commence on Tuesday the 19th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 a m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Ag. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I.V.R.A. Matches 3 and 4 will be fired on Sunday 17th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 and 6-30 a. m. Distances 500 and 900 yards. Practice will follow at 600, 800 and 300 yards. This cancels previous circular.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 14th Nov., 1912.

283. Command—Major R W R Pennington having returned from leave will assume Command of No. 2 Company with effect from to-days date.

280. Parades.—Parades for the week ending 17th November 1912.

Saturday 16 at 5-30 p m No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade in the Town Hall Compound for 15 pdr Gun Drill. (Specialists) D R F and Dial Nos will parade at the R G A Lecture Room, Colaba at 5-30 p. m. on Saturday.

282. Musketry Sunday 17th No 2 Company Class Firing at Colaba commencing at 7-30 a. m. The G.I.P. Ry Vol Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice, Distances 300 and 600 Yards.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DESOUZA—November 13, at his residence in Dabul, M. S. DeSouza, son-in-law of the late Mr. E. J. Godinho, died yesterday. Funeral will start from Dabul at 5 p.m. to-day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SPROT—OWEN—Nov 5, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, Harold Maitland Sport, The Gordon Highlanders, third son of the late Edward Sprot of Dry Grange Melrose. N B, and Mrs Sprot of Riverston Banchory, Scotland, to Kathleen, daughter of the late Edward Owen of 36, Buckingham Gate, and formerly of Bantry and Dublin.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation, 3-40.
Municipal Standing Committee, 12-30 p.m.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3-30.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power and Supply Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building 4.
Prof. Henderson's Lecture on "Organization of Charities in a City," Novelty Theatre, 6-30.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim:—"He that has more knowledge than judgment is made for another man's use more than his own."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Medina" with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	......	12-0

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March................	Convivial	O'Harra
Duet for Cornet and Excelsior Balfe...	Euphanium............	Balfe
Clarionet Solo	Air Varie...............	Rassini
Selection	Peggy	Stuart
Valse	The Sunshine Girl...	Rubens
Grand Selection ...	Maritana	Wallace
Tubuphone Solo ...	Le Canari...............	Sabathie

BAND AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster:—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

Marche Americaine	Alaska	Michiels.
Overture	The Miller and his Man	Bishop.
Valse	Reminiscences of Austria.............................	Wurm.
Intermezzo.......	Forget-me-not	Macbeth.
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Polka	Wooden Shoes.............	Drescher.

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

March.................	Under the Double Eagle..........................	Wagner.
Overture	Melusine	Mendelssohn.
Valse	Ensueno Seductor	Rosas.
Gavotte	Delightful Hours	Millocker.
Selection	Florodora	Jones.
Romance	Spring's Awakening..	Bach.
Air de Baliet.......	Liselette	Leon Adam.

A PARSI'S COMPLAINT.—Jamshedji Merwanji a Parsi, living in Gowalia Tank road, reported that his hamal absconded on Tuesday morning after having stolen property valued at Rs. 206. A search is being made for the missing hamal.

WILLIAM BOOTH MEMORIAL.—Mr. Ratan J. Tata increases his munificent Gift. Mr. Ratan J. Tata's splendid gift of one lakh of Rupees to the Indian William Booth Memorial Fund has now been increased to two and a half lakhs of rupees towards the scheme which will altogether cost, if fully carried out, seven and a half lakhs of rupees.

ACCIDENT TO A HINDU LAD.—A Hindu boy named Vithal Jewan, aged 7 years, jumped on to the back of a carriage that was going along Gowalia Tank Road on Tuesday at 4-30 p. m. In jumping off he got his left leg into the spokes of one of the back wheels, with the result that the thin bone was fractured in two places. He was removed to the Petit Hospital, where he had been detained for treatment.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Morning, at about 10-30 a. m. two elderly Mahomedans, a man and woman, met with an accident while walking down Parel-road, near the J. J. Hospital. On enquiries made at the hospital, it was learned that they were on or near the side-walk when a motor-car dashed into them. The two, with a child, and friend who was accompanying them, were put into the motor-car and taken to the hospital, where they were attended to. The man had received severe abrasions on his left foot, which though bandaged, was bleeding freely. The woman complained of severe pains, the nature of which could not be determined. The splash-board of the off fore-wheel of the car was splintered. It was further alleged that the driver, fearing the consequence, had made off while attention was directed from him.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Baynath Mukanlal, a commission agent residing on the second floor of a house on Kalbadevie-road reported to the police that at 1 a. m. on the 11th instant he took his "bundi" and coat off and hung them on a nail near an open window and went to sleep. At 6-30 a. m, he awoke and found both missing. The coat contained a silver watch, gold chain, links studs and cash valued at Rs. 329-13-9. On searching around he found both garments hanging from a window two rooms away. He examined the coat and found that 6 gold studs, the watch, gold chain, and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 292-4-3 were missing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Talukdar's Grievance.

Yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, an appeal against the decision of the First-Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad came up for hearing.

A decree-holder named Purshotum Hargovindas wanted to have his decree executed but his application was rejected by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who said that the application was made more than six months after the order (Sec. 29 B. Gujarat Talukdars' Act). The judgment debtors were called Talukdars of Devpura and the Talukdari Officer of Government was in charge. The Subordinate Judge supported the Talukdari Officer by holding that as the claim had not been made within six months the decree could not be executed.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant, Purshotum Hargovindas, and argued that the applicant had informed the Talukdari Officer of his claims against the taluks by an application.

Chandavarkar, J.: But he must know who is claiming and what is being claimed. A mere application saying that there was a claim was nothing.

Mr. Desai said that he would not argue the point that Government had not legally taken up the management of the estate, as that would be going too far. He admitted that his client had been two days too late but that should not have debarred him from getting the decree for Rs. 9,000 executed. He might be made to pay some interest, or some burden might be laid on him, but he should not be totally debarred from executing the decree.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. N. K. Mehta, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the order of the lower Court.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

One Kesurdas Bhaktidas of Bombay died in 1896, leaving three sons, Bhagwandas, Tribhowandas and Balmukandas. Tribhowan died unmarried on the 8th of May 1900. In April 1905, Balmukandas as plaintiff filed a suit to recover possession of certain property from his brother Bhagwandas. Balmukand alleged that Bhagwandas had separated from the family during his father's lifetime, in 1886, that after his separation the father, Kesurdas, had lived with his two sons, the plaintiff and Tribhowandas, and that after their father's death they continued to live in together as members of a family till the latter's death in 1900. That thereupon the plaintiff alone became entitled by survivorship to the property which was under Tribhowandas' management, and that after the latter's death the defendant wrongfully and fraudulently took possession of same. Hence the plaintiff sued him in the Bombay High Court.

The defendant, Bhagwandas, contended that he had never separated from his family, that he was joint with his two brothers, that on Tribhowandas' death he and plaintiff became entitled in equal shares to the property in dispute. He further pleaded, in the alternative, that if the property be held to be the separate and self-acquired property of Tribhowandas' he alone was entitled to it under Tribhowandas' will. The plaintiff later applied for leave to amend the plaint by adding a prayer to the effect that in case the Court came to the conclusion that the plaintiff and defendant were equally entitled to the property in dispute, then the whole of the family property in the possession of each of the parties (including the property in dispute) should be ascertained and divided between them in equal shares.

In April 1909 Bhagwandas died leaving a widow, Bai Jumna, and three daughters. Thereupon the widow and one Bhurabhai Jamnadas were brought on record as legal representative and assignee, respectively, of the deceased defendant. Bai Jumna contended that the property in dispute was the separate and self-acquired property of Tribhowandas, that he had made a will by which he bequeathed the whole of the property to her husband, Bhagwandas, and that her husband had made a will on the 9th January 1901, giving the property to her absolutely. She abandoned the contention raised by her husband, Bhagwandas, that the three sons of Kesurdas were undivided. Bhurabhai continued that Bhagwandas had sold the property in dispute to him in April 1909 and plaintiff had no title to the same.

The Subordinate Judge held that the three brothers, Bhagwandas, Tribhowandas and Balmukandas, were separate in every respect, that the property in suit was the exclusive property of Tribhowandas, that Tribhowandas' will had been proved, and that under the said will, Bhagwandas alone was entitled to the property. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the plaintiff's suit. Their Lordships, after leaving Mr. L. A. Shah for the appellant, and Mr. Joyakar, with Mr. R. W. Desai and Mr. M. W. Pradhan for the respondents, held that the will had been satisfactorily proved, and the title to the property in dispute was vested in Bai Jumna. Their Lordships, therefore, rejected the plaintiff's claim. The lower Court decree was confirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs.

WHO ARE AGRICULTURISTS?

Bhikhale Fakiria and Bhudra Haria in a suit said that Raichand Manaji and others should file accounts according to the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in the matter of some mortgage and other debts on the mortgage deeds assigned to the defendants' father.

The case came up before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao in the Bombay High Court. Mr. L. A. Shah represented the appellants, and Mr. Manubhai appeared for the respondents.

The contention of the defence was that the plaintiffs were not at all agriculturists. The lower Courts had held the same.

Their Lordships dealt only with the question whether the appellants in the case came within the definition of agriculturists, as set forth in the Act. The Court was of opinion that the lower Courts had reasoned in a mistaken way. The word "agriculturist" meant "anyone who ordinarily was engaged personally in agricultural labour within certain specified limits." It was clear that anyone satisfying that condition was an agriculturist in the eyes of the law, whatever proportion of his income might be derived from agriculture. The Court, therefore, held that according to the definition the decision of the lower Court was wrong, and their Lordships declared that the appellants were agriculturists, and reversed the decision of the lower Court.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Salway charged Sakaram Goonaji, a cotton bale marker, with attempting to cheat the complainant, Hormasji Hirjibhoy, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, in respect of five chits for cart-hire. The accused was also charged with cheating another employe of the same firm, named Edmund Almeida, by inducing him to deliver certain goods by false representations.

The story of the prosecution was that on Friday last the first complainant was shown five cart chits by a cart-driver named Manaji Gannoo. The witness who was then on duty at a godown at Mandvi saw the chits and found them to be false. He sent information to the police, who arrested the cart-driver. The prisoner pointed out the accused as the man who had passed him the false chits. The accused when arrested said that they had been given to him by a Parsi named Dorabji.

The evidence showed that there was no such man as Dorabji in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

The accused had attempted to cheat the second complainant in a similar manner.

Both the charges being brought home to him, the magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a collective term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN RAILWAY WORKSHOP.

Inspector DeBurgh charged Khandu Balu, an employe of the G. I. P. Railway Company, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, with the theft of a piece of brass valued at Rs. 8, belonging to the Company.

Mr. A. S. Huard, foreman of the railway workshops at Matunga, in his deposition said that for some time past certain articles were found to be missing. A strict watch was kept and the accused was arrested in the act of committing the theft.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

CHAUFFEURS FINED.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Daglish charged a Chauffeur named Sonoo Jewan with driving his car at Sandhust-bridge on the 10th instant at 7-20 p.m. without a tail light.

A. Syed, chauffeur in the service of the Indian Motor Taxi-cab Co., Ltd., was also charged with allowing his motor-car to emit smoke to excess. The accused was driving his car near Kemp's-corner on Malabar-hill.

Both the accused admitted their guilt and the magistrate convicted and ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 1 and Rs. 3, respectively.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Sabaji charged Abdulla Ibrahim, a butcher, with causing grievous hurt to one Abdulali Bhoorakhan.

The evidence showed that the accused and one Guffoor had had a quarrel, in the course of which the accused had assaulted Guffoor. The latter went to the police to make a complaint and was accompanied by the complainant as a witness. Subsequently, after their return from the police station, the complainant was seated in one Ellahibux's room, when the accused seeing him there, threw a brick into the room. Ellahibux thereupon asked the complainant to leave the room. The complainant did so, when the accused and another person, who has since disappeared, assaulted the complainant with a stick. The latter snatched the stick away from the accused and struck him in return. A struggle then ensued in which both fell to the ground, when the accused bit off the lobe of the complainant's right ear.

His Worship held that the accused was to be blamed for the fight, but as he had received several injuries at the hands of the complainant, who had acted in self-defence, his Worship thought the ends of justice would be amply met by sentencing him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION DISPUTE.

One Mr. D. W. Windsor of Sirpur (Poona) on the 15th April filed a complaint against Nanchand Shivchand Gujar of Sirur (Ghodandi), Poona, under Sections 499 and 500, I. P. C., before the District Magistrate Poona, alleging that Shivchand had used language in his petition about the complainant, which was defamatory, and that therefore proceedings should be taken against him under the said sections. While the original case was in progress the complainant applied to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Eastern District, Poona, against Shivchand, under Sections 193 and 511 I. P. C., alleging that Shivchand had attempted to fabricate false evidence against him to the effect that he (Mr. Windsor), had offered bribes to and threatened people in the matter of the election of the Sirur Municipality in March, 1911. It was alleged that the evidence was intended to be used in a judicial proceeding that was pending.

Shivchand came up to the High Court of Bombay complaining of irregularities in the defamation proceedings. That matter was also pending in the High Court. He further alleged that the proceedings in the Poona Courts were illegal, as no sanction had been obtained nor any notice given to Shivchand to appear and show cause against the allegations made in the petition.

Shivchand apprehended that complainant intended merely by his second suit to influence the first proceedings. He prayed that if Mr. Windsor's complaint should be dismissed as irregular, as his application under Section 193, I. P. C. was unthe latter by the sanction required by law. He also said that it was irregular and against the established practice to allow such proceedings to be initiated during the pendency of other proceedings, to influence which was the main object of instituting the second proceedings.

Mr. Windsor said that Shivchand and he himself were residents of Sirur and Mr Windsor was the President of the Sirur Municipality. There was a Municipal election in March 1911, and accused, Shivchand, was a candidate but was not elected. Thereupon accused Shivchand, endeavoured to fabricate false evidence against complainant to the effect that complainant had offered bribes and threatened people in the matter of the said election, for the purpose of using the said evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Various allegations were made against the pleader Mr. Apte, by the trying magistrate of Poona but Mr. Apte explained his conduct.

Shivchand, it was alleged, appealed to the District Judge to have the municipal election declared void.

The High Court of Bombay (Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao) first issued a rule staying all proceedings in the case at Poona.

Yesterday the hearing of the rule came on. Mr. Raikes appeared for the appellant, the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Tricumlal Desai appeared for the complainant.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel and pleaders, made the rule absolute and set aside the proceedings hitherto held before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Poona.

A FALSE CASE.

One Bhagwandas Anopchand of Poona obtained a decree for Rs. 450 and costs against the assets of one Abdulbhai. On receipt of Rs. 250 he tendered a receipt for the same and wanted to execute a decree for the balance. The Judge of the Small Cause Court, however, construed the receipt as being in full satisfaction of the debt, and rejected the application for execution. On this Tanhibai, heir of Abdulbhai, applied to the Judge for sanction to prosecute Bhagwandas, which the Judge declined. Tanhibai appealed to the Sessions Judge against this order and the Sessions Judge reversed the order of the Small Cause Court and accorded sanction for the prosecution of Bhagwandas.

Bhagwandas now came up before the Bombay High Court and prayed that the proceedings against him might be set aside on the ground that the orders of the Session Judge were illegal. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao issued a rule staying all proceedings in the case.

Yesterday their Lordships, after hearing the Government Pleader for the Crown and Mr. T. R Desai for the appellant, made the rule absolute by setting aside the proceedings hitherto held before the sub-divisional Magistrate of Poona.

BURGLAR IN A HOTEL.

The Great Western Hotel was the scene of some little excitement on Tuesday afternoon, a burglar having been discovered in room No. 39 on the first floor occupied by Mr. Simson.

A whisper in the ear of Mr. A. H. Banaji, the manager, sent him hurrying upstairs, where he surprised the thief in the act of loading himself with his booty. The man showed fight and Mr. Banaji was thrown to the ground, while his assailant dropped down to the street and made off. The manager raised a hue and cry and the burglar was seized by a hack victoria driver. He proved to be one Balaji, a Hindu servant whom Mr. Simson had dismissed a short time previously. Knowing his late master's hours of absence he had stolen in and taken a box containing Rs. 50, and some important documents, also a silk shirt, from the property in the room.

The prisoner was charged yesterday afternoon before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have just issued the programme of the Bombay extra meetings of 1913. These will be ten in number, the first taking place on Wednesday, Jan. 1st; and the tenth on Saturday, March 8th.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Morrison, will sail to-day for Busreh &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain J. F. Danning will sail to-day for Galle for order with ballast.

The steamer Ranvik, 3,332 tons, Captain H. Berggrun, arrived in harbour yesterday frpm Porte Ferrajo, with ballast.

The steamer Harfield, 2245 tons, Captain J. Churchill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coastports, with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 567 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 1st., November, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 72 cases opium, and 79 deck passengers.

The steamer Umtali, 1,697 tons, Captain A. Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 98 deck passengers.

The Steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain J. Fullerton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Durbar, with a Cargo of Coal.

The Steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday train Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Cadellac, 3,302 tons, Captain T. R. McKay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Valnay, 2,927 tons, Captain J. M. Morran, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, sailed yesterday for Busreh etc. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

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VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 13.

Axenfels	2733	Thulen		W & A G & Co
Barron Ardrossan	2775	Reid		K Nixon & Co
Barala	1899	Butler	Persian Gulf	M M & Co
Banc	3794	Poter	Calcutta ..N F	P & O Co
Baron Innerdale	2140	MacAlister		T Morrison & Co
Baron Cowdor	2764	Fullerton		T M & Co
Baroda	1899	Penny		M M & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cussack		B N Lang
Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	T M& Co
Hild	719	Salvesen		F F O & Co
Harfield	2245	Churchill		T M & Co
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Kt Errant	4779	Jones		T M & Co
Lightning	2121	Walsh	Calcutta	M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Carey		M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes	N F	N F Bo & P S N Co
Penang	286	Olsin		M M & Co
Pundit	3832	Creebin	Colombo	T M & Co
Putiala	1929	Bamber	Calcutta	M M & Co
River Forth	2883	Stevens		W & A G & Co
Ranvik	3382	Berggrun		T M & Co
Surada	3400	Elton		M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff		The Bombay Co
Umtali	1697	Clarke		S Smidt & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macinnes	2418	McLean	Madras	14-11	J F & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Karachi	16-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Ismaila	3181	Downing	Rangoon	14-11	M M & Co
F Umta	3492	Babb			M M & Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	15-11	B & P S N Co
K Kamakura Maru	3733	Hori	Kobe, &c	15-11	N Y Kaisha
M Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	4-12	P & O Co
N Virginia	2789	Morgan	Philadelphia	15-11	R A Willis
O Markgraf	2325	Jantzen	Durban	19-11	A Strandes & Co
P City of Glasgow	4112	Finlay	K'chi	15-11	K N & Co
Q Naseri	912	Murch	Maculla	15-11	Bo & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Kohistan	2949	Owen	Hamburg	18-11	M M & Co
3 Rheinfels	3528	Kuckens	Hamburg	16-11	W & A G & Co
4 Boverio	2841	Harper	Philadelphia	15-11	W & A G & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini	Genoa	15-11	R Line
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong	16-11	J Finlay & Co
8 Leopolis	2335	Badessich	Trieste	16-11	A Lloyd S N Co
9 Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	23-11	W & A G & Co
10&11 Elysia	3994	Coverley	Liverpool	21-11	W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	16-11	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh	14-11	M M & Co
15 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	L'pool	23-11	K Nixon & Co
16 Wardha	2552	Connock	Genoa	N F	M M&Co
P & O Dock					
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
H W P D					
Satranji	547	Hoosein	Mangalore		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bhavnagar	13-11	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebram	NF	NF	Bo S N Co Ltd
Offside N					
Urlana	3383	Pratt	Mauritius	14-11	M M & Co
M W D D					
Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	20-11	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Baron Cawdor	Fullerton	Durban, Oct 24
13	Umtali	Clarke	Durban, Oct 19
	Baroda	Penny	Busreh, Nov 1
	Linga	Manley	Karachi, Nov 11
	Harfield	Church	Alexandria,Ot 28
	Hild	Salvesen	B'kok, Oct 21
	Ranvik	Burggran	P Ferrajo,Oct 24

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Palitana	Bomber	Busreh
	Volnay	Morran	Baltimore
	Cadellac	McKay	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ismaila, Dawning for Galle.
„ Dumra, Morrison for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hild for Bangkok.
„ Harfield for Garston.
„ Umtali for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Coy's s s "Chaeda" arrived Antwerp on the afternoon of the 11th instant. The same Coy's steamer "Colaba" left port Said on the morning of the 12th instant. The same Coy's steamer "Chyebassa" arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Murray" left Suez on the morning of the 12th instant. The same Coy's steamer "Clan Macleod" arrived in London on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer "Massilia" outward bound passed Suez on the 12th and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall passed the Canal on the 12th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 22nd instant at about 3 a m.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10,

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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Italian and English Words.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 14th Nov. 1912.

A RACIAL PROBLEM OF THE EMPIRE.

The exclusion of Indians from the territories of the self-governing Dominions of the Empire is a problem that ought to have been seriously faced a dozen years ago, by the Home Government, on the first appearance of the boycott in Natal instead of the driftless policy of expectancy that has done nothing towards a practical solution. A consultation of the despatches which were sent on the subject from India, when Lord Curzon was at the head of affairs shows that his Government recognized the coming peril and pressed for strong action by the Cabinet of the period with a view to checking its expansion. But the remedial measures which were then suggested were laid aside for political considerations, though the granting of the Australian charter of federation, and more recently the creation of the South African Union, were opportunities that might have been used for a declaration of mutuality between all the units of the Empire. But the Commonwealth was permitted to apply its anti-Asiatic doctrine without any protest from Home, and it is now impossible for an Indian or a coloured person of British nationality to set foot on the shores of the White Continent. Canada has followed suit, with a declaration that only Indians arriving by the all sea route, will be allowed to land in the Dominion, and as there is no direct communication between our ports and theirs, this prohibition is as effectual as the Australian embargo. Chinese and Japanese are admitted in payment of a poll-tax, but Indians who had already settled in the country before this boycott was introduced may not send for their families, though they have offered to pay any monetary penalties fixed by the local authorities, and if one of them quits Canada for a visit to the East, he is not permitted to re-enter, because he has changed steamers at Hongkong or some other port en route.

It is, however, in South Africa, that the problem has attained its most acute form owing to the oppressive measures directed against domiciled Indians with a view to forcing them to leave the country of their adoption, because they are active competitors in commercial matters and have acquired rights which are viewed with disfavour by the politicians who control the administration. The facts of the position are well known and we need not rehearse them on the present occasion, as our object is to draw attention to recent developments and their bearing upon the mission of reciprocity undertaken by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, which has naturally aroused much interest in India. We have already deprecated the language he used at Kimberley, as being unlikely to aid in the settlement he desires to bring about, because the threat of serious discontent in India, if the Union Government do not modify their policy, might be met by the rejoinder that the local authorities have no concern with what may occur in the Orient, as their attitude is one of self-protection and the defence of rights secured to them under the charter from the Crown. But we are interested in the situation predicated by Mr. Gokhale as it augurs trouble if his mission fails, though it is difficult to perceive how that can help matters forward when both the Government of India and the Home authorities are confessedly unable to do anything beyond making suggestions which so far, have not influenced General Botha's Cabinet. However, this may be, Mr. Gokhale is making the most serious endeavour that has yet been put forward to reach a compromise, and his later utterances show that he has grasped the facts with the intelligence and comprehension that are always apparent in his treatment of public questions. The points he has stated for adjustment cover the whole of the controversy, and they are narrowed down to three as the result of his consultations with those whose cause he is pleading, and a consideration of the views held by the local European community. Briefly they are the fear of a submergence of white interests if immigration is unrestricted; the effect that this would have upon political and social conditions in the Union, and commercial rivalry in which the Indian position is advantageous, because they are content with smaller profits. Mr. Gokhale admits the strength of the South African case as based upon the first points, in connection with which, it may be mentioned, that emigration has already been suspended under the Act passed by the Government of India a few months ago, and is not likely to be resumed. The third one is the real crux of the position, and can only be settled by a modification of the restrictive regulations applied to domiciled Indians at the bidding of their white competitors, who are using State intervention for the creation of a monopoly.

A Parliamentary blue book, issued a few weeks ago, brings the story of the quarrel up to date and shows that the Union Cabinet hesitates to legislate for an amelioration of the Indian status, because there is a cleavage among its supporters. The Orange Free State has never admitted Indians within its precincts under any conditions, and when the first Bill was introduced into the local Parliament last year, it had to be withdrawn, because the members representing that Colony apprehended that its terms would compel them to tolerate Indians in their territory, an idea to which they were resolutely opposed for commercial and racial reasons. Under pressure from the Home Government which had taken note of the agitation in India last year, a fresh attempt was made to arrange matters a few months since by proposing an educational test which would lessen the rigors of the policy of exclusion. A new measure, embodying this solution, was accordingly laid before the lower House, but it met with so much opposition from the Dutch members that further discussion was postponed until the next session. The plea put forward for this decision was the necessity for taking up other emergent business, but it is well understood in Union political circles that the second bill has shared the fate of its predecessor and that it will not re-appear in the Pretorian Parliament. The next move rests with the Home Government, and they may well hesitate about taking it, because any attempt at coercion would only embitter the situation, and moreover interference of this kind would be a breach of the administrative independence of the Union guaranteed by the Royal charter. It is unlikely, therefore, to be either contemplated or applied, while there is probably a pious wish in Downing Street, that Mr. Gokhale may be able to find a solvent. A more tactful appreciation of the problem, when it first appeared in overseas politics a dozen years ago, would have prevented its expansion into a racial quarrel which the central authority is now impotent to assuage without trespassing upon the freedom of partners who will resent this form of molestation. The equity of the Indian case is beyond dispute, while it also appeals to the humanitarian principles which enter so largely into the relations between the Crown and its Orienta subjects, and we may anticipate a resumption of the agitation for redress, if Mr. Gokhale's mission as peacemaker fails to achieve its object.

* * *

Anglo-German Relations. Sir Charles Macara so well-known in connection with the Lancashire cotton trade has recently joined his voice with those, who have pleaded for greater effort to bring about a good understanding between the British and German nations. Sir Charles is apparently a great believer in the efficacy of round table conferences. He instances the effect, which has been experienced in the cotton trade, of conferences in creating a firm understanding between manufacturers of various nationalities. He sees no reason, apparently, why what has happened in cotton : should not be repeated in general politics. He says : "Having presided over numerous conferences that have taken place in connection with the disputes, which have occurred in the cotton industry of England during the past twenty years, I can testify to the immense value of the round table conference both in the settlement of disputes and the prevention of industrial strife, and I feel certain that the adoption of a similar course, pursued assiduously ininternational disputes, would generally lead to a settlement and prevent recourse to war." In support of this contention, so far as Britain and Germany are concerned, he quotes the close commercial relationship of the two nations. "England" he says, "is Germany's best customer, and Germany is England's best customer. The trade between England and Germany, which approaches, in round figures, £120,000,000 annually, has been slowly built up by years of mutual confidence. So far as finance is concerned the interests of the two countries are also closely interwoven, but these considerations, colossal as they are, would be far exceeded in serious consequences in other directions should any misunderstanding result in war. Indeed, to anyone who fully realises the basis, on which these two great nations exist, it must be apparent that it would be impossible for them to emerge from a struggle without irreparable loss to both." He goes on to suggest that the terrible effects of war would be better understood, were there greater intercourse between leaders of industry and commerce. Doubtless that is so, and it is already being endeavoured by various agencies to create a closer intercourse and a greater degree of sympathy between people of several classes of the two nations. However, although Sir Charles Macara is unhappily somewhat vague in his recommendations, it is presumable that the round table conferences, which he wants to see, would not be of this kind, but between diplomatists and statesmen as official representatives. Only such could be entrusted with official negotiations over international disputes. Whether Sir Charles Macara would like to see the British and German Cabinets conferring on points at issue he does not tell us, but the conditions of trade discussions and of international negotiations are so widely different that, for ourselves, we doubt whether any good purpose would be achieved by departing from the usual diplomatic practise. At a conference, at which numbers are engaged, discussion must be free and open and expressive of all varying phases of opinion, if it is to be of any use. International questions are rarely such that they can be thus freely debated by responsible representatives, and we do not imagine the old precedent of entrusting negotiations to two accredited agents to be in any danger of being departed from.

* * *

Mr. Gokhale's Moderation. Whatever material results may ever accrue from Mr. Gokhale's present tour in South Africa, the distinguished Indian politician has, at least, done one good thing. He has shown the South Africans conclusively that representative Indian opinion is capable of taking a reasonable and dispassionate view of the problem, and of realising that it is one which presents many difficulties. Mr. Gokhale has studied this problem on all its sides, and he is ready to recognise, what we have on former occasions ventured to suggest to Indians should be recognised, that everything cannot be said on behalf of the Indian only, and that the colonists have a case, which is deserving and demands consideration. Realising this he has invariably characterised his speeches in South Africa with great moderation ; has made them models of tact, and utterly discreet. Notable examples are his recent utterances at Johannesburg and Durban. At the former, he admitted that Europeans were entitled to an assurance that no more Indians beyond those, who are already domiciled in the country, shall be admitted to it. All he called for was that Indians, who are already resident in the country should be treated with justice in the matter of trade competition. This is a moderate but perfectly truthful exposition of all that Indians hope for on behalf of their countrymen in South Africa. However, in spite of his moderation, Mr. Gokhale has contrived to have the charge levelled against him of uttering veiled threats,and hinting at Imperial pressure, which will compell South Africa to give way to Indian demands. Knowing what we do of Mr. Gokhale, we feel sure there cannot be any justification for these, and we hope his vigorous repudiation of them will obviate their repetition. He not only declared that he had never made such a suggestion, but expressed his clear conviction that it would be useless to approach the Imperial Government in such a manner. With this sentiment we are sure his countrymen here will agree ; we have experienced the results of intervention, or what was very little short of intervention, already. When the Colonial Secretary took a part in the negotiations and suggested to South Africa what he considered a suitable basis of settlement, a settlement was promised, but it has never materialised. We have no doubt that a repetition of such efforts would only produce a repetition of such results. Mr. Gokhale wisely says that his hope for a settlement of the question lays in the South Africans themselves, and he is certainly going in the right direction to secure that mutual understanding between South Africans and Indians of each other's view-points, which is essential to a satisfactory conclusion of the issue.

* * *

The Malay Dreadnought. What is possibly the most remarkable step, which has yet been taken towards the realisation of an Imperial Navy, was chronicled by Reuter yesterday. The offer by the Federated Malay States of a Dreadnought for the British Navy is almost the most striking evidence, with which we are acquainted, of the depth of devotion and loyalty, which the British Sovereign inspires in the breasts of his Oriental subjects and allies. In this instance there cannot be the least doubt of the sincerity of the motives, which have dictated the offer. The gift is far too generous and will involve too much sacrifice to be inspired by any but a spontaneous impulse of loyalty A very brief examination of the conditions of the States, which compose Malaya, is enough to enable one to realise how much this splendid offer means. The Dreadnought, we find from Reuter's message, is to cost two and a quarter millions sterling, obviously a very heavy charge for a comparatively small territory to undertake.The Federated Malay States, we may remind our readers, consist of four States, Perak, Selangor, Negen Sembilan, and Pahang, all on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula. They have a total area of about 27,700 square miles with an estimated population of one million. Thus they have undertaken an expenditure on behalf of the Empire of two and a quarter pounds sterling per head of the population. The revenue of the four States seems to vary from twenty-five million dollars to twenty-six and a half millions per annum—not a great deal more than the cost of the ship, which they are going to give to the Admiralty. The States, however, are absolutely self-supporting, and after meeting expenditure have an annual surplus—or at least they had in 1909 and 1910—of one and a half to three million dollars. They have no public debt, and it is only this fact, of course, which enables them to make this magnificent offer. Even then they are behaving with remarkable generosity for presumably they will now get into debt in order to buy the warship, and instead, as they might very reasonably insist on doing,of accumulating their surplus for their own future benefit, it will provide payments of sinking fund and interest on the capital cost of a Dreadnought.

It appears that the road-making, which is being done this winter on the north-east frontier of Burma, is merely to link up existing police posts.

Sir James Meston will receive and reply to an address of welcome on Saturday from the Anglo-Indian Associations of Allahabad, and Lucknow, and the Anglo-Indian Empire League, U. P. Branch.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on Thursday the 21st November, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay time), for the election of an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Racial War in the Balkan Peninsula.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

It is a saying of Moltke's who was not only a great strategist but also a philosopher and a historian that the time of wars initiated by Cabinets was over and that now the will of the nations causes the outbreak of wars. In a similar way the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, when defending the military demands of the Dual Monarchy, laid stress on the fact tha not the Governments of the five states now entangled in war had taken the initiative, but that the populations had insisted on the commencement of hostilities; otherwise the astounding success of the respective mobilisations would have been impossible.

There is now sufficient evidence that this remark is true. Even the radical Socialist who writes the leaders for the "Vorwarts" was bound to admit that especially in Servia not the Government but the people were responsible for the war. Every citizen of Servia was, according to this Social-Democratic paper in favour of this war, and with equal enthusiasm workmen artisans and peasants rushed to the frontier. Our contemporary laments this spectacle of national warlike instincts, because on principle it abhors war and is never tired of making the Governments responsible for this uncivilized method of whalesale butchery ; but in the case of Servia it states an exception to the rule that the subjects are hurried on to the battlefields against their will. But what is admitted of Servia applies with equal force to the other Christian states of the Balkan peninsula. In Montenegro even old men, hardly capable of carrying a rifle joined the rank and file. Nor was the enthusiasm in Greece less wide-spread. Of Bulgaria it is well-known that her sagacious king tried his best to prevent an outbreak of war ; for he is convinced, that an unlucky issue would make an end to his dynasty and he is a true scion of the Coburg family that never believed in the wisdom of going to war. But the excitement of the nation dragged the Czar Ferdinand into war, when the kings of Montenegro, Servia and Greece had succumbed to the pressure of the national will.

On the other hand there is no such general enthusiasm for war observable in Turkey. This difference is explained by the composition of its subjects. While each of the four kingdoms of Montenegro, Servia, Greece and Bulgaria are people by a homogeneous race kept firmly together by particular religious persuasions, Turkey has no such concentrated identity of her population. In her European provinces she has more subjects belonging to the Greek Catholic Church than Moslems, and racially the Ottoman "nation" is composed of Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, Jews and Armenians besides the Turks proper or rather the Osmans who five hundred years ago made their inroad into the Balkan peninsula as a tribe of warriors and who are even now in the minority. But as far as the population is of Turkish descent and of islamitic creed, the same martial zeal on a racial basis is manifesting itself.

In view of this racial character of the present war it appears ridiculous that now the international Socialists of Germany and Austria-Hungary appeal to the will of the people for action taking in favour of a limitation of the fury of war. They quite overlook that in the larger countries of Europe likewise popular instincts are a far more imminent danger of warlike complications than the alleged intrigues and ambitions of a few statesmen. In Russia especially there is the powerful factor of Panslavism that craves for an interference on behalf of the Slavic brethren in the Balkan peninsula; only with difficulty the ruling circles keep this movement in reasonable bounds. In France the patriotic outcry for a revenge of Sadowa has more than once brought the state to the verge of war. If for some reason other than the Balkan complications, it would come to another Franco-German war the chauvinistic ideas propagated in the French nation would be responsible. A vain-glorious General or ambitious statesman may avail himself of these warlike tendencies, but he could never create them for purposes of his own.

It is desirable that the hope of localising the present war and preserving peace for the rest of Europe, as expressed in the speech of the secretary of Foreign Affairs Baron Kiderlen-Waechter in Berlin before the Delegates of the International Conference for Exhibitions, will be fulfilled. If this should be the case, the sagacity of the Sovereigns and Governments will be entitled to thanks. International Socialism cannot claim any merit in this respect. For nowadays the difficulty is not to lead nations to a war, but to keep their warlike aspirations back and settle differences and national rivalries by diplomatic means.

MINING IN GERMAN CHINA.

Despite the raising of the London Bank rate by a whole percent (from 4 to 5 per cents) the shares of the Shantung Railway Co. at to-day's Stock Exchange went up from 125 to 128, when it became known that the Shantung Mining Co. will be absorbed by the Railway Concern. That appears at the first glance rather strange because the Mining Company from its foundation in 1899 to the present day never paid any dividend, but had to write off accumulated losses to the tune of £62,000 on a paid-up capital of £600,000 and a small reserve of £5,000. The reason for these bad results of the working account are connected with the necessity of abandoning the Fangtse shaft altogether for which an enormous amount had been spent. It is now clear that the geological survey of this district was misleading; the whole upper seams of coal are so much mixed up with Porphyry and other hard rock as to be of little value, while in the lower layers large stretches have been found empty and void of gas. At once people jumped to the conclusion that all Chinese coal-pits have been overrated from a commercial point of view,and that the heavy losses of this enterprise may be repeated in other Shantung coal mines. That this inference is wrong, becomes clear if we enquire how the principal losses occurred. It was the explosion of a subterranean dynamite magazine and the fearful flood of water in May that necessitated the writing off the whole cost of the plant of this pit worked since 1879.

The outlook of the second mine worked since 1904 in the Poshan district is, on the other hand, most satisfactory. There the output of the Hungshang pit is of a quality equal to the best Cardiff coal and has risen in quantity from 41,000 to 283,000 tons in the last five years. This Hungshang coal is much in request for warships in Chinese waters. The high price paid for it in the ports would leave a larger margin of profit, if the freight rates on the Shantung railway were reduced to the scale of the American railroads. A suitable reduction of the freight rates is to come within a short time. But now the Railway Company is proposing to amalgamente the whole business of the sister Company by taking over the whole concern at the market price, in order to secure the expected profits to its own shareholders. It would also be a mistake to generalize the good prospects of this mine an all other finds of coal indicated on the Richthofen maps. But it is evident that very different coal seams may be found in two localities situated not far from each other.

But there are other assets not yet utilized by the Mining Company holding the concession in Shantung. Especially magnetic iron-stone has been found in large layers above the level of an adit, so that it may be worked very cheaply. It was on account of the excessive investments in the Fangtse coal mine that this chance has been entirely neglected by the Mining Company. But now, since the Fangtse pit is entirely abandoned, the iron ore of the Shantung peninsula will be exploited. It is a favourable circumstance, that it is only twenty miles distant from the Hungshang coal mine.

The discussion on the occasion of this plan of a fusion of the two Companies has brought to light, that regarding the two most important treasures of the soil, viz. coal and iron, the original hopes for mining enterprises in Shantung need not be given up. If that would be otherwise, the Railway Company had also but poor chances; for already now one half of its earnings is made up by the freight of coal from the Interior to the coast. As in many other respects the economic chances of the German territory and concessions in Shantung are improving and the capital invested for them will bear good fruit in the near future.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF BERLIN.

It is a peculiarity of the large collection of printed books in the Royal Library of Berlin that the readers may take home or have sent to their houses whatever books they order, while in the British Museum and in the Bibliotheque Nationale one is obliged to use any book exclusively in the Reading Room. The inconveniences of the Berlin system for the officers of this institution are of course enormous and it is also a drawback, that the readers often get their tickets back with the remark "lent out." Nevertheless the principal Librarian Dr. Harnack, the well-known professor of Sacred History has made an end of all proposals of giving up this type of a circulating library and of adopting the English or French practice. He declared emphatically that he will never lend an ear to any petition of this kind, because thereby the scientific work of thousands of private individuals, teachers in the secondary schools, officials, doctors etc. would be made impossible as they cannot visit the library without great inconvenience. It is therefore of some interest how much use is made of this store of learning in the course of a year. In 1911 not less than 704,854 books were asked for. Of these orders about five percents were in vain, as the desired books were not on the shelves. On the orders of less than 50,000 came from places at great distance from Berlin ; by parcels post 1,394 people got these books ordered by letter.

The report complains as that of all large libraries, that the allowance for the acquisition of new books is too small. It amounts to £5,000 only. Nevertheless the library was in a position to add very costly books and manuscripts to its catalogue. They were either presented by wealthy people or paid for from extra grants by the Royal Treasury. Besides a large collection of incunables, valuable manuscripts are especially mentioned. The gem is the Latin Chronicle on the First Crusade by the contemporary canon Albertus of Aix-la-Chapelle. Among the bequests we mention the whole library of the philosopher Eduard von Hartmann and of the historian Hahlmann. The latter includes also a large number of letters by the Prince Consort Albert, the Prussian king Frederick William IV and other famous men of the first half of the 19th century. The widow of the great musician, Hans von Bulow, also presented the whole library of her husband, including priceless manuscripts, books and letters from numerous artists.

FINE ART IN FLORENCE.

In the year 1908 the Lord Mayor of Florence founded a Board for the preservation, restoration and collection of Art treasures relating to the City. Its first task was the restoration of the Magnificent Town Hall to the old splendour of the 16th century. The officer that had found a domicile in the historical rooms were removed to other quarters and the old palace of the Granddukes decorated in its original style, so that we may now peep into the state rooms of Cosimo I or into the study of Francesco I. All furniture, pictures, tapestry, bronzes etc. were placed at their old positions, if the City still, possessed, or could purchase, them. The state gave a help by presenting from its Museums and Art Collections what had once belonged to the Palace. In this way the whole "Quarter of the Elements" and the "Quarter of Eleonora da Toleda" could be reconstructed. On the basis of his painstaking studies the present Director of the Gallery of the Uffici Dr. Poggi also restored the study of Francesco I, husband of Bianca Capello, with nearly all its old allegorical pictures, book cases and other furniture. The Exhibition of Pictures in 1911 yielded a net profit of £8000. This money was spent on the restoration of the grand Palazzo Vecechio. The lodging of the Grand-Duchess Eleonora and the study of Cosimo I are already restored. An interesting discovery was made in the course of this work. It was found that Cosimo had the walls of his study decorated with paintings of animals by Francesco Bachiacca. If Florence was already, before a unique Museum of the best period of Italian Art, it has now gained historical sights of incomparable interst for the student of the every day life of the second half of the 16th century. Other work is to follow in course of time as the means and ways are forthcoming.

L. ASCH

CALCUTTA MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

At a meeting of Mahomedan merchants held to-day in the house of the Hon. Mr. Ariff Rs. 28,000 was collected for the Indian Red Crescent Society.

The following is a translation of a cablegram in the Persian language sent to-day to the "Habl-ul-Matin" from its agent at Constantinople :—Battle at Chatalja continues. Bulgarians, being defeated, sustained loss between 25 to 40 thousand. Turkish position good. Their army is concentrated to advance onLule Burgas and Baba Eski. Bulgarian's cannot hold these positions longer. Capture of Adrianople disappointed them. Military critics do not give importance to Greek and Servian victory. Turkish wounded are 3,000 and their condition is pitiable.

THE ARMY AND INSURANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

In connection with the National Insurance Act, Mr. C. E. Dye, managing director and secretary of the Order of Rechabites in India, whose head office is at Allahabad, is now on a long tour of all the military members into the order, which has been recognised as one of the approved societies under the National Insurance Act. Nearly nine thousand total abstainare in the Army have already joined as a result of Mr. Dye's tour.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

SALONIKA IN HANDS OF BULGARIA.

Turks Reported to Ask for Armistice.

OMINOUS REPORTS REGARDING AUSTRIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A Bulgarian division entered Salonika on Saturday, after fighting a battle four miles from the city.

Princes Boris and Cyril, accompanying General Todoroff, who is in command of the troops, have wired to King Ferdinand informing him that the town of Salonika is from today under his Majesty's sceptre.

The Censor has suppressed telegrams from Sofia.

King George of Greece, with Prince George and Princess Alice, arrived at Salonika, where the King reviewed the troops. The royal party received an ovation from the crowds.

FURTHER BULGARIAN SUCCESSES.

SOFIA, Nov. 13.

The Bulgarians have occupied Rodosto, Eregli, Silivri and Midia.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.

It is reported that the Porte has applied direct to Bulgaria for the purpose of arranging an armistice.

An officer and seventeen soldiers were shot at Constantinople yesterday morning for deserting at Kirk Kilisseh and causing a panic among the troops.

AUSTRIAN INTENTIONS.

Disquieting News in European Press.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.

In the Reichsrat yesterday the Pan-German and Czech members protested against the idea of war with Servia and demanded an early declaration as to the intentions of the Monarchy.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

The Press here is of opinion that the Albanian imbroglio is losing its acuteness, partly owing to the firmness of Italy and Austria and partly to a lack of pro-Servian enthusiasm on the part of the Triple Entente, but the *Frankfuerter Zeitung* warns Austria against the danger of over-haste. This paper says "Apparently Austria is planning action, which exceeds limits of diplomatic negotiation."

BELGRADE Nov. 13.

The *Pravda* says that on November 9th the Austrian Minister demanded guarantees that Austrian commerce would receive preferential treatment at the hands of Servia, and that Servia would not insist on an outlet on the Adriatic.

M. Pasics replied that he must confer with the Allies. In the meantime he asked the Minister to do his utmost to induce his Government to waive the demands.

TURKS IN ALBANIA.

ATHENS, Nov. 13.

Riza Pasha with 50,000 Turks is preparing for a vigorous resistance at Monastir.

BRITISH SHIPS AT SMYRNA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

H. M. Battleships Hibernia, Commonwealth, Dominion and Britannia, with the cruisers Black Prince and Cumberland have arrived at Smyrna.

ADRIANOPLE DISEASE-STRICKEN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Despatches from Sofia confine themselves to saying that troops have arrived before Chatalja, and that the investment of Adrianople, where disease is rampant and the inhabitants are threatened with starvation, is drawing ever closer.

INDIAN MESSAGES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The medical aid proposed to be sent to Turkey by the Anjuman Zeaul Islam will be in charge of the Hon'ble Dr. Subrawardy Bar.-at-Law of Calcutta. This Anjuman has already collected a fairly good sum of money and will shortly convene another meeting under its auspices, when those interested in and in sympathy with the deplorable condition of the sick and wounded among the Turkish soldiery are earnestly invited to attend and swell the fund.

MEERUT, Nov. 13.

Deputations of professors and students of the Darul-Aloom, Deoband, have started out to collect funds for the Red Crescent Society and to proclaim their "fatwa" declaring that subscribing to the Society funds is "Farz" the most important religious duty of all Moslems), and that "lakat badgats" (sacrificed animals' skins) should be given to the Red Crescent Funds.

THE MURDERED PREMIER.

Victim to Anarchist's Four Shots.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Senor Canalejas was walking alone to preside at a Cabinet meeting, and stopped before a bookseller's shop in Puerta del Sol, when a young anarchist named Martin fired four shots at him. The premier fell dead.

The anarchist committed suicide.

The Premier's body was laid on the table of the Hall of Ministry. King Alfonso arrived a short while after, and knelt in prayer beside the remains.

The Cabinet has appointed Senor Prieto, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be Premier temporarily.

THE DUTCH AND CHINESE.

Liberal Treatment to be Given in Colonies.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 12.

In a debate on the Colonial Estimates, the Minister for the Colonies said that the Government wished to respect the conviction of the Chinese that they were not inferior to the Western races, and their desire not to be treated as a race apart. It was proposed to put them on an equality with Europeans for the time being, and to create a council of experts in Chinese affairs, on which Chinese residents might be consultative members.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Virtual Vote of Confidence to be Moved.

BIG OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The House of Commons was crowded and in an excited state to-day. Mr. Asquith was given an ovation by the Liberals as he entered, and Mr. Bonar Law received one from the Unionists.

Mr. Asquith gave notice that he would move to-morrow, that Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment, which was introduced upon the report stage of the Home Rule financial resolution be rescinded. (Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers). The motion would include provision for a re-arrangement of the guillotine resolution, so that, after the rescinding had been carried, the discussion of the report stage of the financial resolutions would begin again.

Mr. Bonar Law asked if there would be an opportunity for the full discussion of this wonderful resolution.

Mr. Asquith replied: "Certainly. I am most anxious that it should take place."

The debate, consequently, will possess the importance of a vote of confidence.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Asquith's motion to rescind Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment, replaces things precisely as they were before the amendment. It is admittedly a short cut across all Parliamentary precedents.

UNIONIST HOPES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A vigorous Unionist campaign has been conducted in London this week, among those, who spoke yesterday evening, being Lord Selborne, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. F. E. Smith and Lord Charles Beresford.

All of them dwelt on the seriousness of the Government's defeat in connection with the finance provisions of the Home Rule Bill, and said that it meant an early collapse of the administration.

Mr. Chamberlain said that when the Unionists returned to power they would proceed with tariff reform measures as early as possible.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Redmond said that if such incidents as occurred recently, when the Government were defeated on a clause of the Home Rule Bill, were repeated, it would result in disaster.

AN IMPERIAL NAVY.

Dreadnought to be Given by Malaya.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 12.

The Malay Federal Council has adopted a resolution offering the Imperial Government a Dreadnought, to cost two and a quarter millions. All the rulers spoke in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Harcourt has cabled that the Government accepts the offer with deep gratitude.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The offer of a Dreadnought by the Malay Federal Council has excited the warmest interest throughout Britain, and the deepest appreciation of all classes.

The newspapers enthusiastically acclaim it as a striking and new testimony of the vitality of the Empire.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

Legislation to deal with Carrying Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A message to the *Times* from Rio de Janeiro states that the Government is determined to pass legislation to penalize shipping lines, which grant rebates for the carriage of national produce.

Such legislation mainly affects coffee shipments to Europe and the United States.

WHITE SLAVE BILL.

Flogging for First Offence Rejected.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Commons to-day passed the third reading of the White Slave Traffic Bill, and approved the flogging of "bullies" and procurers for a second offence, but rejected by 188 to 164, the penalty of flogging for a first offence, which the Standing Committee by a majority of four had approved on the 1st instant.

Many Radical members yesterday evening attacked Mr. MacKenna for reviving the punishment of flogging.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.

The Nobel prizes for Physics have been awarded to M. Gustaff Dallen, engineer (Sweden) and M. Heal, of the Stockholm Gas Company, while that for Chemistry has been divided between the French professors Messicars, Grignard and Sabatier.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir William Lever has bought Stafford House as a gift to the nation.

INDIAN TROOPING.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The War Office announces that the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, now stationed at Cawnpore, will proceed to Egypt instead of to South Africa. They will embark at Bombay on December 7th, and disembark at Suez on December 17th.

NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 13.

In the elections to the Storthing the Radicals won 41 and the Socialists 13 seats, while the Government won none.

There are now 74 Radicals, 24 "Right" Liberals, and 23 Socialists in the House.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Baker Replies to Several Questions.

MR. MONTAGU'S EXPENSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Replying to Mr. Touche in the House of Commons, Mr. Harold Baker said that the coinage of new rupees from purchased silver began in September, and that up to the 9th instant, 47,900,000 rupees had been coined.

Replying to Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Baker said that the Government of India had telegraphed its desire to defer expressing its views on the Arnold case, until it had received a full report of the trial and the matured conclusions of the Lieut.-Governor of Burma.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Baker said that the grant in connection with Mr. Montagu's expenses in India, which Mr. Montagu had refused, had been sanctioned on July 30th. It was for £100 a month, plus travelling expenses. The matter had not previously been submitted to the Government of India. The instructions to the Accountant-General to make no payment had been given on Sept. 20th.

Mr. Gwynne asked a question drawing attention to the fact that Sir Felix Schuster, who was the salaried chairman of the Council of India's Finance Committee, was also a governor of a bank, with which £1,250,000 of Indian cash balances had been deposited this year.

Mr. Baker explained the procedure regarding deposits and loans. The fact that the banks, with which the deposits were made, included those with which members of the Council were connected, had been specially considered by the Secretary-of-State-in-Council, and had been approved by him.

MR. GOKHALE IN DURBAN.

Denies any Suggestion of Intervention.

DURBAN, Nov. 12.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour here, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale denied that he had uttered veiled threats, or had suggested Imperial intervention. The Imperial Government would think ten times before taking up an attitude, which could be construed as intervention. He hoped the question would be solved by the South Africans. Intervention would only put their backs up, and a solution would then be further away than ever.

INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Many branches of the Medical Association have voted in favour of the rejection of Mr. Lloyd George's increased offer in connection with the Insurance Bill.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Visit to the King Institute of Sanitary Medicine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Before proceeding to deal with the business on the agenda paper, the president of the All-India Sanitary Conference said that he would like to put forward for the consideration of the delegates one or two points about which some suggestions had been made to him. One was as to whether the Conference should meet annually or bi-annually. The delegates might also consider the question as to where the next Conference should be held. It had been suggested by one or two members that the Conference might meet next, not in a Presidency town, but elsewhere where they might discuss some of the smaller problems. The delegates might also consider if they could suggest the main subjects for deliberation in the following year.

Several papers were presented and discussed to-day, notably:—(1) The Financing of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes—Bombay Government Resolution on the subject; and (2) Water Analysis.

In the afternoon, the delegates went to Guindy, to visit the King Institute, whose scope was defined on matters relating to vaccine lymph, the guinea-worm disease and sleeping sickness. There were also demonstrations in the microbiology of experimental sand and mechanical filters and the disposal of sewage at the Institute.

WATER SUPPLY IN BENGAL.

Suggestions by Conference given Practical Shape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Lord Carmichael is apparently very anxious to improve rural water suppplies in Bengal. At his Excellency's instance, a Conference of officials and non-officials was held at Darjeeling, and to-day a Government resolution has been published, approving the suggestions made at the Conference.

A sub-overseer will be engaged in each subdivision, who will prepare a record of the means of water-supply in his area. In the meantime District Boards and Union Committees will at once begin work on the lines suggested at the Conference, to increase the number of tanks at the disposal of the public for drinking water, and to preserve their purity.

PRESENT METHOD OF ANALYSIS.

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The following is a summary of the paper presented to-day on the "Water-Supply of Calcutta, its Present System of Analysis and its Disadvantages," by Rai Bahadur, Kailas Chandra Bose C. F. E. It is pointed out that while the prevalence of what are usually considered water-borne diseases appears to be on the increase, analysis by the recently adopted method shows that the water is quite satisfactory. This has caused some distrust of the present method of analysis, and it is suggested it would be better to revert to the method previously in use, to which people were accustomed, and which was easier to interpret and understand.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Applications for the Post of City Architect.

POLICE COURTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day the question of the appointment of a City Architect was considered. The chairman proposed that all applications be forwarded to Sir Bramwell Thomas in London, and that he should select two candidates, have them medically examined and then report to the Corporation, recommending one.

Mr. Tremerne said it had never been the intention to side-track the applications received from India and elsewhere, and moved that all applicatons be referred to a Committee to consider and make a recommendation. This amendment was carried.

The proposal to remove the Calcutta Police Courts from Lal-bazar to Charnock-place has, it is reported, been abandoned, and it is understood that after the necessary orders have been passed there will be three Courts in Calcutta. The Chief Presidency Magistrate and one other magistrate will sit at Lal-bazar, two at Park-street and one at Nimtollah. Orders to this effect are expected to be issued at an early date.

MADRAS ANGLO-INDIANS.

Lord Pentland's Reply on the Subject of Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

A deputation of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India waited this morning on Lord Pentland at Government House, with an address of welcome. The address referred to two burning questions now engaging the attention of the community, namely, the formation of Anglo-Indian regiments and the education of Anglo-Indian chidren.

With regard to the former subject, the Governor replied that it was impossible to discuss it at the present moment because the Government of India were now considering the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the subject.

On the question of education his Excellency stated that the Government of India had not yet communicated to local Governments the steps proposed to be taken on the recommendation of the Simla Conference. The Governor referred to the educational facilities already provided by Government for the benefit of Anglo-Indian children. He pointed out that the school attendance of Anglo-Indian children was more than 15 per cent. of the Anglo-Indian population of this Presidency. His Excellency promised that his Government would readily give due consideration to any proposal that might be made to extend the facilities or improve the methods at present adopted.

ENGINEERS FOR THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Montagu at the Opening of the Rasul School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

In opening the new Punjab Engineering School at Rasul, yesterday Sir Louis Dane regretted that although the Punjab with its canals employed the largest number of Engineers of any province in India and was crying out for development it had no College for teaching the higher branches of Engineering. The institution opened was meant only for the teaching of the lower branches and His Honor felt ashamed in asking Mr. Montagu who was present to come there as the School was only an humble beginning of what it ought to be and might be one day.

A Punjabi as a mechanic and an artisan was exceedingly capable, but was handicapped in rising in his profession by the want of proper mechanical education. The Rasul Engineering School was to remove that difficulty by giving a sound practical training and turning out trained sub-overseers, fitters, firemen and mechanics, for whom there was a considerable demand as the industrial development of the province proceeded.

PROPOSED GANGES BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

A Home correspondent states that the proposal for a bridge over the Ganges at Mokamehghat is still under consideration at the India Office. The decision on the question may be expected during the course of the current cold weather.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Lord Islington will reach Colombo direct from New Zealand about the end of December next. The Royal Commission under his presidentship will assemble at Bombay early in January next.

MAYMYO HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

The Maymyo annual horse show was held last evening, in not very fine weather. The ground being very slippery, the jumping was spoilt. All the events were well contested. During the evening, Lady Adamson was "at home." General Payne's pony "Confederacy" was declared to be the best in the exhibition.

SEPOYS LOSE THEIR RIFLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

With reference to the accident to sepoys of the 114th Maharattas, who were upset on a raft, while crossing the river near Dibrugarh on their way to double-company training, it appears that thirty-eight rifles were lost, but confirmation has not been received of the report that some of the sepoys were drowned.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PREVENTION OF POVERTY. Mr. Ratan Tata is ingenious in discovering new outlets for his charities. He goes off the beaten track, and turns his benevolence to new and unaccustomed channels. His subsidy for the prevention of tuberculosis and the relief of the patients suffering from it had a marvellous effect in bringing home the gravity of the evil to the public mind, and the Government, the Corporation and the citizens of Bombay are now cordially united in organizing a campaign against it. Mr. Tata made a new departure lately by giving a donation of £1,400 per annum to the University of London for three years to promote the study and further the knowledge of the principles and methods of preventing and relieving destitution and poverty. A bureau is to be formed to disseminate information bearing on the subject. The campaign against poverty is not likely to be practically as effective in its immediate results as the war against pithisis. The proposed inquiry is not expected to break new ground, or to discover a magic cure for an evil which is about as old as the world, but which, with the density of population and the fierceness of competition, markedly in the West, has aggravated and intensified to an appalling extent. The wisest heads and likewise the most foolish—have applied themselves to the question and schemes, from the most fantastic to the most reasonable, have been propounded for the alleviation of the miseries attendant on poverty and indigence. As for the poor, they will always be with us, and the miseries of people occupying the lower ranks in this class will always have to be reckoned with. The investigation for the prevention of poverty may prove as futile as the search for the philosopher's stone on Dr. Johnson's expedition in search of the Cock Lane Ghost. In the best of human society, as it is now constituted, some poverty and misery will be inevitable, and much of the misery is often due to the vices and infirmities of the sufferers themselves. The inquiry which Mr. Tata's gift will set in motion is not, in its final result, likely to go beyond the formulation of benevolent propositions, postulating a state of things moral and economical, which will scarcely harmonize with human nature, taken with all its imperfections. You may lay down immaculate propositions concerning the duties and responsibilities of the rich towards the poor. You may desire the rich to be less selfish and vain, and more considerate and sympathetic towards their unfortunate brethren. But mere wishes will avail nothing without corresponding deeds. "If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, Chaples would have been Churches and poor men's cottages Prince's Palaces."

THEORY AND PRACTICE. THE pangs of poverty cannot be averted altogether; but they can be alleviated. This may be effected, partly by a wider recognition on the part of the wealthy, of their obligations to society, and partly by the social legislation which embodies the growing desire of progressive states to improve the condition of the millions composed of poor toilers. It will not be possible to produce many millionaires who will emulate the example of Mr. Carnegie, but it is possible that, with the spread of more liberal and enlightened ideas, and with the growing power of labour to assert itself, the wholesome lesson will be forced upon the rich that their treasure is not meant altogether to subserve their own vanity. Bacon has expressed an opinion on the use of riches which the socialist of the present day may eagerly hug to himself: "Of great riches there is no use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit." But a man may be very wise in words, and very mean in deeds, in proof whereof the example of this same philosopher may be cited. It is easy for a poor man to discourse nobly on the duties of the rich, but the supreme test will come in, when he wins a splendid lottery. It is easy, likewise, for the indigent to preach communism, a subject on which James Russel Lowell has made some shrewd and witty remarks. "Indeed, it is curious how little practical communism there has been, how few professors it has had who would not have gained by a general dividend. It is, perhaps, no frantic effort of generosity in the philosopher with ten crowns in his pocket, when he offers to make common stock with the neighbour who has ten thousand of yearly income; nor is it a common thing to see such theories knocked clean out of a man's head by the descent of a thumping legacy." All which goes to show that human greed and vanity are most powerful factors to be accounted for in considering the problem of poverty. There are, however, signs that the structure of society, in its political, social and economic aspects, is slowly under going a change, and that the terrible inequalities between man and man, such as have no warrant for them in right and justice, will be reduced with the progress of time.

DEMOCRACY AND LABOUR. One of the main factors in bringing about this result will be the poor themselves. They form an overwhelming majority everywhere. They represent labour, and labour is more strident and clamant every day in urging its demands upon capital. Trade unions, socialism, and syndicalism have been instrumental in undermining the old-world ideas, which made the poor acquiesce humbly in their lot as something in harmony with the divine order. The sentiment which pervaded them is expressed in this humble prayer: "God bless the squire and all his rich relations; and teach us, poor people, to keep our proper stations." Indeed, the poor then took their place humbly and thankfully below the salt. All this has changed. Universal education has contributed to the fermentation caused by the new ideas, which have replaced the passive endurance and listless endurance of old; and universal suffrage has armed the masses with a power and influence in the State which must be reckoned with. The advance of democracy means the advance of labour. It may result in social legislation which will be unequal in its operation on some of the classes composing the commonwealth. It is not difficult to imagine that labour, with a large majority at its back, may prove as unfair and selfish, as capital in the days of its ascendancy, and one-sided land-laws and game-laws may be superseded by one-sided labour-laws. The partial operation of the democratic principle, when the masses are in the majority, was ludicrously exemplified lately in the proceedings of a large local library. The managing committee submitted to the members a proposition for raising the fee, all round, of the first, second and third class members. The motion was thrown out in respect of the second and third class members, and the proposed addition was sanctioned in the case of the first class members only. It was a case of the masses against the classes, and the third class members prevailed against the classes, by virtue of their overwhelming preponderance, thwarting the committee by a manœuvre which they, in their innocency had never thought of. This incident illustrates, of course, in a very small way, the possibilities of the working of the democratic principle in a State. The best State is that in which all classes of Society have equal opportunities, and where more is given an unfair advantage over the rest. A graduated system of income-tax and death duties is, within proper limits, a step in the right direction. But to what lengths democracy will be driven by the all-compelling force of labour, whether a way will be found for the harmonious alliance of all classes in the States which are governed by democracy, or whether they will be led gradually to the edge of a precipice,—is a contingency which the average man cannot foresee.

POVERTY OF INDIA. MIGHT it not have been better for Mr. Tata to have devoted his gift to an inquiry into the poverty of his own country? Reduced to a more definite purpose and to measurable dimensions, it would have been possible to conduct the research with a fair prospect of arriving at some sort of practical result. India is much poorer than the poorest country in Europe; yet the proportion of misery, is in relation to its poverty, is much less here than in the West. Save in half a dozen big towns of India, there is here no such tremendous gulf, as exists in the West, between riches and poverty between magnificent splendour and lavish expenditure on the one hand, and misery and penney, on the other. In India, where the vast majority are poor, and are all on much the same plane, the people are knit together by a common bond of sympathy. There is none-too poor, but is ready to give out of his little to a more needy brother. We are bound together by ties of caste and kindred, race and religion, to an extent which is unknown in the cold West; and thus it is that we are able to bear our own social burden and can get on without poor laws. May, we have been maintaining, from time immemorial, vast hordes of beggars and idlers, and being an intensely religious people, we hold in particular esteem such of the fraternity as can make any pretence to sanctity. Their number may be computed by hundreds of thousands. What a frightful and sinful economic waste does this represent! Countless able-bodied human beings living as parasites on the charity of honest toilers is, again, a loss to the country, in that they contribute nothing as their share towards the progress of their country. The poverty which is aggravated by such preventible causes will only cease when the people will come to have more just and rational ideas of charity and benevolence, and of attaining divine grace. Religious endowments for the maintenance of temples and mendicants aggregate an enormous sum of money, which can be diverted to far better uses. I have just adverted to one or two circumstances peculiar to India, which, if the inquiry had been entrusted to competent authorities in this country, would have merited their careful consideration.

DION.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Thief Throws Hindu Lady out of Running Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Information of a sensational railway outrage has reached Calcutta. The crime was committed on the night of the 4th November last, near Semaria-ghat, some distance from Mokameh, on the East Indian Railway.

It appears that two Hindu ladies were travelling alone in a third-class female compartment of 16 down passenger train. They were aroused from sleep by a noise in the compartment and, getting up, noticed a bearded man in the carriage. On their attempting to raise an alarm, they were both brutally assaulted. The younger lady screamed again and attempted to pull the communication cord, but was seized by the robber and thrown head foremost out of the window on to the lines, where, it is said, she was found dead by some workmen early next morning. The other lady, who was terrorised at seeing the fate of her fellow traveller, kept quiet, while the robber took everything he could lay his hands on, and left the train at a roadside station. An alarm was raised at the next stopping station and on a search of the carriage being made a third-class ticket to Samastipore was found, but nothing that would help the police in their enquiry. The robber is suspected to be an up-countryman from the slight description the woman was able to give, and he is also suspected to be an old offender recently released from jail.

It is about three years since a case of this kind happened, when a Hindu lady and her children were similarly treated. The man in that case was a dismissed railway servant, but there was no loss of life. The former incident happened near Timpahar station on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, and the accused (Charuchandra) was sentenced to hard labour in the Dumka (Santal Parganas) Sessions Court.

ARNOLD CASE SEQUEL.

Hearing of Charge against Captain McCormick.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

The whole of to-day was occupied by the Full Bench of the Chief Court, Rangoon, in hearing the arguments on behalf of the petitioner in the revision case of Fatima Bibee vs. Captain McCormick against the order of the District Magistrate of Mergui (Mr. C. G. S. Andrew), discharging the accused who was charged with abduction and rape on the girl Aina, daughter of the petitioner.

The case was down for admission. Counsel outlined the facts, which were published in the account of the recent Arnold trial. He said that despite a very strong *prima facie* case against the accused Mr. Andrew had adopted a most unusual course in holding the enquiry. His only duty was to have committed Mr. McCormick to the Chief Court Sessions.

The Magistrate had also erred in not having examined important witnesses in the case.

Fatima took a wrong course, instead of applying for revision in the first instance, she memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor, who could not interfere.

Counsel dealt with Fatima's objection to Mr. Andrew trying the case, on the ground of his amity with McCormick and also to Moosajee, Mr. McCormick's Agent, acting as interpreter.

Counsel will complete his arguments to-morrow.

BOMBAY AND ITS TRADE.

Commercial Member at the Chamber.

INADEQUATE RAILWAY GRANTS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to the Department, visited the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and informally discussed with the Committee various questions affecting the trade of the Port.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman (The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong) stated that there were several subjects the Committee desired to discuss with The Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the principal being the Indian Companies' Bill Legislation with reference to Banking, the position in Southern and Central Persia and the Indian Railway Problem. With reference to the latter he observed that matters were progressing and some progress had already been made as a result of the negotiations and representations of the last few months. As regards the two main lines serving Bombay he was glad to be able to report that the Agents of both had stated that they were in hopes of getting the amounts they had asked for the next financial year for open line works, and he trusted that there would be no difficulty in giving them the amounts required in following years. To this extent therefore the position had improved and he could but hope that the extensive works which were now being carried out would assist in the moving of next season's traffic which was again likely to be very heavy. He then referred to a statement furnished to the Imperial Legislative Council, at their meeting last September, of the demands by the four principal railways for each of the next three years and of the total sum actually spent on Capital account by the same four lines during the past three years, and incidentally called attention to a misprint in the 1909—10 figures on open line works on the G. I. P. Railway, the amount stated being 25.78 lacs instead of 52.78 lacs. He also mentioned that the B. B. and C. I. Railway had advised him that the total amount spent on open line on their system in 1910—11 was 57.41 lacs and not 48.58 lacs as mentioned in the statement he was referring to, which was published in the "Gazette of India" on September 28th. The figures furnished in this statement, the Chairman remarked, had been very closely scrutinised and it seemed strange to the Committee that the requirements of the two Bombay Railways for open line works and rolling stock for the next three years should be so far in excess of the amount actually spent during the past three years, the conclusion apparently to be drawn from this being either that the railways had not put forward their full requirements or that the amounts they had asked for, had not been allotted. He understood however that in the last seven years the G. I. P. Railway had asked for 17 crores of rupees and that against this the Budget estimates had only been a trifle over 11 crores. The amount actually spent was, it was true, about Rs.80,000 short of the Budget estimates, but this difference, the Chairman understood, was easily accounted for by the fact that the money was very often not received in time for it to be spent satisfactorily, and this seemed to bring them back to the point previously urged by this Chamber that the system under which grants are allotted was not only unsatisfactory but unbusinesslike and the whole question needed revision. The point, however, he wished to emphasise was that this one particular Railway had asked for 17 crores of rupees and had only received about two-thirds of this amount and to this he attributed, to a very great extent, the difficulties of the past season. The more the question was looked into the more it was evident that nearly every difficulty of the last few months could have been averted if sufficient money had been allocated in the past for open line works and rolling stock, and the only conclusion the Committee could arive at was that this Railway had been badly starved for some years.

As regards the B. B. & C. I. Railway the grants allotted had also not been fully spent, but the inability of the Railway to do this was due to a variety of causes, and with reference to money actually spent and the amounts now asked for, it was certainly very striking to find that the demands by this Railway for open line works and rolling stock for the next two years were a good deal more than treble the amounts actually spent during the past two years.

The question of lapsed grants, the Chairman remarked, had already been dealt with on a previous occasion and the matter was one which ought not to be difficult of settlement on a business-like footing. He emphasised, however, the fact that in the 18 3-4 crores programme which he understood was being drawn up for next year, nothing he believed was being allotted for absolutely new construction and only a very moderate amount for new lines now in progress. It was quite true that at their last Meeting with the Hon'ble Member the Committee had advised that new construction should not be pressed on until the main lines were fully equipped and this was still their opinion, but it was quite obvious that new construction would have to be undertaken at a very early date and pushed on with great vigour. A very much larger sum would therefore be required in the near future for railways generally and indeed for some years to come, for 18 3-4 crores or say 12 1-2 million sterling—the amount recommended annually many years ago by the Mackay Commission—would almost certainly be needed for open line works and rolling stock and in addition to this money would have to be found for the rapid completion of lines now in progress and for new construction. It seemed obvious that when once a line was started the sooner it was completed the better and so far as the country was concerned it was a matter for regret that our railway mileage was so small in comparison with that of other countries with less and much smaller populations.

The question of providing funds for equipment of open lines was one the Committee hoped would be taken up very seriously by the Financial Department of the Government of India. It seemed to the Committee that an absolutely new system would have to be divided for financing Indian Railways. For the coming year surplus revenue might supply a considerable sum for this purpose, but as times would not always be so prosperous some system of a more permanent character seemed to the Committee absolutely necessary if the Railways of this country were to keep ahead of trade requirements as it was very desirable they should do. It was hardly necessary, the Chairman remarked, to point out that the trade of India was growing rapidly and was likely to be much larger in the near future. He hoped therefore that this most important and indeed urgent question would be taken up by the Commerce and Industry Department with the Financial advisers to the Government of India and that some scheme would be evolved for supplying the Railways with ample funds for the equipment of their lines and for necessary extensions. A point to which reference had been made in the past and which he again wished to emphasise was that it seemed absolutely necessary that the Railways should be allowed to put forward programmes for a period of three years at least and that the Government of India should undertake to provide the funds necessary for these programmes so that large works could be taken up and completed without any fear of funds failing for the purpose. He did not wish to enter into invidious comparisons, but it seemed to the Committee from figures presented at the last meeting of the Imperial Council that other Railways in India during the past few years had got a very much larger share of Government money than those serving the port of Bombay, and considering the large works we were now carrying out, involving as they did a great expenditure, it was more than ever necessary that our Railways should be in a position when the new Dock was completed and the Mazagon Sewri Reclamation was ready to bring to Bombay that large additional amount of traffic which was absolutely necessary for the financial welfare of the Port. Last season steamers were frequently detained by the inability of the Railways to bring down supplies from up-country and as shortly our dock accommodation would be doubled and terminal facilities greatly increased for the trade which we knew could be obtained if our Railways were properly equipped, our anxiety to this end was very natural and we must continue to press by all means in our power for a proper appreciation of this fact by the financial advisors to the Government of India. Money spent on our main lines and on extensions must be a good investment and if this fact were only realised as a business proposition, funds would be forced upon us instead of being held back and stinted as had been the case in the past.

The Chairman then referred to the position in Southern and Central Persia and said that for som time now the commercial community had been anxiously looking for some improvement due either to measures taken by the Persian Government to restore law and order or to some steps of a definite character by the Indian Government which would at any rate protect the trade routes and so enable British and Indian merchants to distribute supplies in the interior which had been purchased in anticipation of a normal trade and were now lying, and in some cases had been lying for many months, at Indian or Persian Ports. To those who were directly engaged in this Persian trade the position was really becoming very serious and more so as he was now informed that supplies from Russia were penetrating farther south into districts where British goods had so far held the field; the reason for this being that British and Indian merchants were afraid to sent their goods from the Ports owing to the fear of robbery which appeared to be rampant on all the southern trade routes. It looked very much, the Chairman remarked, as if British and Indian trade was likely to be very seriously and perhaps permanently, damaged by the inability of the persian Government to protect the caravans on such trade routes as those from Bunder Abbas to Kerman, Yezd and Ispahan, Lingah and Bunder Abbas to Lar, and Bushire to Shiraz.

Whilst fully recognizing the difficulties of the situation the Chairman said he could not help feeling that a policy of trusting that things would right themselves might be all very well from a political point of view but was likely to be disastrous for the merchant and trader, for markets once lost are not always easily regained and a consequent falling off of trade at the Ports is prejudicial to many interests besides those of the actual owners of the goods. He trusted therefore that this matter would also be kept well to the front by the Commerce and Industry Department to whom the commercial community looked for help in matters of this kind. The Chairman in conclusion referred to certain difficulties which had arisen in connection with the working of the Boiler Inspection Acts of 1891, 1897 and 1903. Under the Bombay rules for determining the duties of Inspectors the Chairman observed that discretionary power were given to the Senior Inspector which were with held under the Madras rules, the consequence being that imported boilers of the kind supplied to presses and gins fitted with welded steel plates which were subject to a tensile stress, were granted certificates in Bombay but not in Madras.

The wording of the rule under which certificates were refused in Madras for this particular type of boiler, was, the Chairman stated, the same in both Presidency towns, but in the absence of a clause giving discretionary powers in certain cases, the Madras Senior Inspector had no option but to refuse certificates.

The Chairman also referred to the rules which had lately been framed under the new Factory Act and called attention especially to those which had been drawn up by different Governments for Ginning and Pressing Factories, which in many cases varied in more or less important details and thereby made the working of the rules somewhat difficult for a head office located at one of the large towns controlling factories in different parts of the country. The Chairman was of opinion that the rules framed under Acts applicable to the whole of India, should be of an uniform character, excepting in so far as slight changes might be necessary to suit local conditions, and he asked whether any steps could be taken to bring about such uniformity in these matters.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark in reply said:—Before dealing with the various subjects which have been raised to-day, I should like to say a word in regard to a matter on which we have already consulted you, namely, the arrangements I have in view for keeping in closer personal touch than has been found practicable hitherto with the commercial interests of Western India. Quite apart from the change of capital, except in so far as our future location in Delhi will facilitate more frequent visits to Bombay and Karachi, it has seemed to me that this side of the Commerce and Industry Member's duties has required regularising. He ought, apart from exceptional circumstances outside his control, to spend a longer time in a great centre like Bombay than I and my predecessors have managed to do in the past, and his visits while he is actually here, ought to be put on a more business footing. Our proposals as a whole, including those for a second Director of Commercial Intelligence for Western India are still before the Government of India and if approved will have to be submitted to the Secretary of state, but in any case I hope to be able to arrange in future for visits to Bombay which were indicated in our letter, of between 3 and 4 weeks in the year. And as I have said I want to place those visits on a more business footing than touring visits have attained hitherto. What I have noticed about touring is this. A member on tour is generally staying with some hospitable friend at some distance from the business quarters; merchants possibly have some hesitation about asking him to come to see them at their own offices: and consequently one has to arrange meetings at the local club, which is not always the best place for the transaction of business, or else perhaps the meeting falls through altogether. Now I should be the last person to depreciate the advantage of meetings like the present, with the, so to speak, official representatives of commerce in Bombay, but I think it is almost equally important that any one who has anything he wishes to discuss with the Department should have the fullest opportunity of doing so during what must always, I am afraid, be a rather short visit. I have therefore, through the kindness of Mr. Gubbay, the Collector of Customs, borrowed rooms for Mr. Enthoven and myself in the Custom House and we propose during the stay to keep ordinary business, hours there in case any one wants to come in and see either of us: and I propose if possible, to make some similar arrangement on future visits.

I turn now to the principal matters which have been discussed to-day. The first of these is the question of the railways. Your Chairman has made some comments on the figures supplied last September in Council in answer to Sir Cecil Graham in reply to a question which, I think, was drafted by Mr. Amstrong himself. The figures are quite correct except for the misprint under the heading for the G. I. P. in 1909-10. The figures given to your Chamber by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the year 1909-10 (57·41 lakhs instead of 48-58 lakhs) include the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which was then not part of the undertaking, and was therefore omitted in our table. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway is included in the figures for the next 3 years' demands and this accounts for part of the marked increase between past expenditure and future demands to which attention has been drawn. In the last 3 years the demands of the B. B. and C. I. for their own line and the Nagda-Muttra were 450 lakhs: they were allotted close on 300 lakhs and spent a little over 200. They thus spent a good deal less than their allotment. The difference between the demand and the allotment was due to financial exigencies, and it will be remembered that one of these years viz, 1909-10 was one of considerable financial stringency.

The G. I. P. figures are somewhat confused by the transaction in respect of the Indian Midland Railway in 1909-10 and 1910-11 which "inter alia" have the humourous effect of making the expenditure on rolling stock in the first year appear as actually a minus quantity. Large transfers of value of rolling stock were made in that year to account of the Indian Midland Railway, and the same time there was a failure to utilise the funds alloted for rolling stock and stores, nor was use made of the reserve provided for unforeseen works. Hence the very small figures of actual expenditure in that year. According to figures I have received, the demands of the G. I. P, Railway for the 7 years 1906-13, including open lines and lines in progress but not including the Indian Midland Railway, aggregated 15-40 crores, while their allotments amounted to 11 crores. That is to say, I make the difference between demand and allotment 1 1-2 crores less than Mr. Armstrong's figures: still it is undoubtedly substantial. We have also, as he has pointed out, to take into account the factor that the amount allotted is rarely spent in full. Some of the causes for this are outside our control, such as delays due to strikes or other causes in supply of material and rolling stock from England. In part, however, I think these lapses are avoidable, and proposals are now under consideration by the Government of India which we hope will considerably reduce them. I should like, however, once more to emphasise that grants lapsed are not necessarily lost to the Railways. They go to swell the funds of the Government of India and thus become a factor in the determination of the capital grant for the ensuing year.

I quite agree with what I gather is the view of the Chamber that the railway question is very largely a question of finance. The immediate needs of the situation are, there is every reason to think, well understood and the question before Government and before the railway administrations is as to how the necessary works can be most expeditiously carried out. As the figures given to Sir Cecil Graham show, the demands of railways for open line works for the next three years amount to a round sum of 40 crores. The figures for the last two years are, of course, provisional, but, generally speaking, I think we may take it that a round figure of from 40 to 45 crores represents the amount which has to be sent in order to get Railways up to standard level with the demands being made upon them. In the letter which you sent to me at Simla you ask what amounts are likely to be allotted to meet these demands. That is a question for my hon'ble collegue in the Finance Department rather than for myself, and at the moment not even he would be in a position to answer it, for the programme of 1913-1914 is now under consideration and no announcement can be made until the Secretary of State's orders have been received: but I can at least say, that the whole question of providing funds for the development of our railways is receiving most anxious consideration by the Government of India and also in London by the India office. Government fully recognise their responsibility for bringing the Railways as rapidly as possible up to the necessary standard, but it must be remembered that this is not solely a question of finance. The practical difficulty of conducting large works on open lines without unduly impeding traffic, in itself imposes a limit on what could be spent in a single year. It is doubtful, for instance, whether in any case the full amount recommended by the Finance Committee of 1908, viz. 12 1-2 millions sterling could be spent in a year as suggested by your Chairman, on open line works and rolling stock alone. At the same time I entirely agree with him that it is a misfortune that the exigencies of open lines should result in so serious a set-back to the construction of new lines in India. The rapid commercial development of the country demands a corresponding extension of its communications. This is thoroughly appreciated by Government; and I am sure that, when the standard of open lines has been secured, the Government of India will press ahead rapidly with new construction.

As I have explained it is outside my competence to make any further statement at the moment about railway finance in the immediate future. I would only add this, that, if your Chamber have any suggestions to make for the raising of more capital in India, I am sure that my hon'ble colleague in the Finance Department would be most glad to receive and to consider them. There is, however, another aspect of the railway question which falls more directly under my jurisdiction: and that is as to whether the money provided is being spent in the best possible manner. As you know, the Committee which recently waited on the Secretary of State in London urged an enquiry by an expert or experts in traffic questions into the whole equipment and working of Indian Railways. That is still an open question and it is one to which I have given much anxious consideration. On the one hand there is the advantage which might accrue from bringing to bear on Indian Railways the experience of men trained in other countries. On the other hand there is the danger, to which your Chamber called attention at the time, of such enquiry involving a serious delay (I think speaking from memory that Mr. Robertson's recent investigation took something over two years), and the drawback that an expert coming to India from other countries, while he would bring a fresh mind to bear on the subject, would have no knowledge of the special conditions under which the Indian Railways work. There is clearly a good deal to be said on both sides, but in the meantime we have taken certain steps with a view both to improving our working and getting the benefit of the experience of other countries. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, Sir Henry Burt, who has managed thes greatest of our Indian Railways with conspicuous success, has been placed on special duty as a temporary additional member of the Railway Board in special connection with the congestion of traffic. We propose that he should investigate congested areas on the spot, and being on special duty his whole time will be available for the work. He will advise railway administrations as to the best immediate measures for relieving the situation, and we shall also have the benefit at headquarters of the conclusions he will have formed on the whole subject. I propose that in his enquiries he should follow as far as possible the admirable example which has been set by the Coal Traffic Conference which has recently been held at the collieries and in Calcutta, namely that he should proceed in the closest possible communication and relationship with the commercial community. Sir Henry is now proceeding to Calcutta to investigate congestion of the jute traffic on the Eastern Bengal State Railway in conference with the Manager of the Railway and with the jute interests of Calcutta, and I hope that if it is necessary later on for him to visit the Bombay lines, you will afford him the same close co-operation. I am convinced that both from the point of view of the railways and of commerce that is the course by which the most satisfactory results can be attained.

We have also sent an able officer of the North-Western Railway, Major Cameron to study in Canada the traffic methods onthe Canadian Railways where, in some respects, the problems are similar to those in India owing to goods having to be carried over long leads on a single line of railway. We wish him specially to investigate the working on a large scale of what is known as the A. B. C. despatcher system which was tried very successfully, though of course on only a very small scale, at Delhi during the Durbar. If the system proves applicable to Indian conditions we hope to try it experimentally on probably the N.-W. Railway, and if it is a success there, no doubt other lines will be ready to take it up. To some extent, therefore, Major Cameron's deputation will meet the same objects as bringing an outside expert over to India; and it will also throw further light on the question whether an enquiry by an expert from say, America or Canada, would be likely to prove of valuable assistance in regard to the equipment or administration of our railways.

I have no desire to minimise the serious crisis through which railways have been passing or the very natural grounds which merchants have had for complaining of the losses, or what comes to much the same thing, the missed opportunities of making larger profits, which have resulted to them in consequence. I will not take up your time by referring to the special circumstances outside Government' control which have made matters peculiarly acute in the last two years. Government has no desire to avoid any of its responsibility in the matter, and I think you have always very fairly admitted these circumstances in discussing the question with us. At the same time I must confess that I am more hopeful for the future. I had a very full and free discussion with agents and managers of railways recently at Simla, from which, though I cannot pretend in any sense to be an expert, I came away with the feeling that the immediate needs were, generally speaking, well understood, and that strenuous efforts were being made to meet them. There are something like 8,500 wagons on order. Lastly, there is Sir Henry Burt's deputation from which, with the co-operation of the Commercial Community, I look for very satisfactory results. I think we may fairly claim progress is being made towards a better state of things.

As regards the question raised by your Chairman in connection with the working of the Boiler Inspection Acts, the point is already under consideration in the Commerce and Industry Department and we will see what can be done. As to the rules under the Factory Act you recognise of course that the difference of local conditions precludes absolute uniformity throughout India. On the other hand, there is no desire on the part of Government to make the working of the rules vexatious by small discrepancies between their provisions in different provinces, which would of course be troublesome to Companies controlling factories in different parts of the country. I think the best plan would be that you should give us a note of the particular cases you have in mind where discrepancies between the rules in different Provinces have caused inconvenience, and we will then consider how far we can take up the subject with the Provinces concerned.

The next question which your Chairman mentioned is the position in Southern Persia. Government sympathise deeply with the losses caused to merchants through the virtual closing of the southern roads. But I cannot admit that it is fair to describe Government's attitude—and that includes of course His Majesty's Government as well as the Government of India—in the words which your Chairman used now, as a "policy of trusting that things will right themselves." The issues at stake are large. I cannot do better than quote a reply to a question given recently by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons. He said "to go beyond the measures which the Persian Government are taking and to send a force to protects the roads ourselves, would be a very serious and a very costly remedy, and might involve consequences more serious than the interference with trade." I think it is impossible not to recognise the truth of this statement. Government have not been neglectful of the interest of trade: on the contrary, the whole question has been most carefully watched but the issues are too vital and too far-reaching to justify precipitate action. According to our latest information, I understand that the Bundar Abbas route to Kerman has been safe during September, and arrangements have recently been made between the Bakhtiari Khans and the Persian Government to secure safety on the Ahwaz-Ispahan road. As regards the Bushire-Shiraz road the new Governor-General has now arrived at Fars, and it is hoped that he may be able to do something towards restoring order. A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon'ble member for Commerce and Industry terminated the proceedings.

BARROWS LECTURE.

Providing for Progress and Humanity.

Last night the Barrows lecturer, Prof. Charles Richmond Henderson of Chicago, delivered his sixth and last lecture in the Wilson College Hall. The attendance was perceptibly larger than on the preceding days. The balconies on the first floor were fully occupied and scores had to stand for want of space. The number of ladies present was also much larger than usual.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided.

The accomplished speaker, dealing with prostitution, said it had been proved that only the weak-minded, feeble and defective among women—those who were unable to and afraid of rearing children became prostitutes. If from the age of ten girls having such defects were separated and specially educated the number of prostitutes would be lessened by two-thirds.

A large portion of the Professor's discourse last night was devoted to the definition, methods and scope of education. He said that on no account should the education of any boy or girl be neglected. The lowest and poorest among children might be the greatest genius. Genius, talent, and power were not confined to any class or creed. Every boy or girl had his talents, peculiarities and leanings, and the object of education should be to cultivate those peculiarities and talents. The greatest and wisest men and women had their peculiarities. Some men had been called dunces by their teachers in certain subjects while they excelled in others. The supreme end of education, however, was character-building. Education should befit one for doing good to others. That creed had been preached by Shakespeare, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Dante and all the most renowned and great men of the world from its very beginning. The speaker gave the highest place to religion by which he meant the great universal religion and not any sectional creed or belief. He belonged to all religions and he believed in one great universal and all-comprehensive faith. Religion was above everything and education—thorough education—meant religion. It was this education that confined itself to school teaching and did not comprehend religion and character-building.

Science was solving many things and though it had still to surmount the difficulty of rearing large families, the problem was one that would some day be solved. They must discover the peculiarities and talents of that each boy or girl possessed in order to educate children thoroughly.

Coming to nation-building the speaker was perhaps the most effective. If he had time and leisure, he declared, he could show them how to bring together into a homogenous whole the different creeds, sections, classes, religions and beliefs. They had succeeded in accomplishing that in America. "Look at Italy," said the speaker, "what was it five hundred years ago, but a country divided into numerous sects, creeds, beliefs and sections? Dante once dreamed of a united Italy. For five hundred years the work went on, till at last Garibaldi, the soldier, and Mazzini, the religious leader, came forward to lead a rising nation. What was Germany a few decades back but a number of states quarrelling among themselves. Bismarck and others made it a nation. It was Luther who actually made the German nation. He preferred to speak in the language of the people, and translated the great book into that language. He was the founder of a united Germany. In America, too, the Uniteded States had now become a homogenous whole and a confederacy of states, though they differed from one another vastly. People flying from the oppressions and persecutions of Russia, people escaping from the poverty-strickene hovels of Italy, people running away from Spanish inquisitions, all found shelter in the United States and they had now all melted down into a solid nation. The professor enjoined on his hearers never to lose hope.

A nation could be moulded out of anything if they only tried in proper way, and if they educated themselves and others. Every educated man should make it a point to teach the ignorant and the ill-educated. In the United States and Germany the States was merely, political but that was enough to form a solid nation.

The speaker amidst cheers, declared that the Indian's attempts to raise and educate themselves was the clasping of hands between the East and the West.

Finally he bade a touching good-bye to his audience and when he stopped there were enthusiastic cheers for minutes together.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, in thanking the speaker remarked on the robust optimism that pervaded his speeches. The East and West were really trying to clasp hands. The Chairman referred in eulogistic terms to the Professor and the profit they had derived from his illuminating addresses.

FOREST PROBATIONERS.

The following addendum to Government Notification dated 7th October 1912, containing regulations for the appointment of Probationers to the Indian Forest Service in 1913 is published :—

What a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35L.), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training at the Universities will be required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry. A list of the probationers in order of merit will be prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum marks obtainable under (a) will be the same as under (b). The final examination will consist of three papers, as follows :—(i) A paper in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering.) (ii) A paper in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation and Forest Administration. (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited, during the course of practical training.

4. The final examination will be held at the beginning of October. Arrangements as to the date and place of examination will be made by the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Probationers will not be required to pay any fee for the examination.

ASSAM DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

In connection with the statement that proposals are before the Secretary of State for the separation of Sadiya from Dibrugarh with a distinct administration, it is reported that the new arrangement is a very modest one.

There will be a political officer at Sadiya with the staff of the Deputy Commissioner for general control of the north-east, central and western sections of the Assam Frontier. He will have four assistants, one for the Mishmi country and the eastern part of Aborland, another for the remainder of the Abor tract, and the third for the Miri country. The fourth assistant will be provided for general work. These officers will be chosen from the Civil Service or the Police.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

New Institutions for Poona.

CURRIMBHOY BENEFICENCE.

A large gathering, representative of all the communities, was present at Yerrowda, Poona, yesterday, when His Excellency Sir George Clarke laid the foundation-stone of the "Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim School" and "Bai Khanumbhai Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Hostel."

His Excellency, who was accompanied by her Excellency Lady Clarke, on arrival at the site was received by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhoy.

Those present included :—The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb; Mr. Michael Kennedy; C. I. E; Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S.; Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S.; Major-General Barter; Mr. and Mrs. Prior; Mr. T. S. Dawson; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; H. E. the Consul-General for Turkey; Mr. S. A. Wahed; Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, and many others. The majority of those present had been conveyed from Bombay by special train as guests of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

When their Excellencies had taken their places on the dais, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy read an address setting out the objects of the institutions.

The address was as follows:—

Your Excellency.—In tendering our grateful thanks to your Excellency for your kindness in consenting to come here to-day to lay the foundation-stone of the school building and the hostel which will owe their existence to your sympathetic interest in the scheme for the advancement of Moslem education, I am desired by my father, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, to make a brief and plain statement of facts explaining the object of the scheme. On the occasion of the departure from Bombay of my esteemed friend, Syed Hoosein Belgrami, to take up the appointment as the first Indian member of the India Council, I announced a scheme for the advancement of Moslem education. The scheme aroused a good deal of enthusiasm, and in the light of opinions expressed by educationists and others, and the exigencies of the time, it has been modified to a certain extent, and I am deeply grateful to your Excellency for the advice and help that you have rendered me in giving it a final and practical shape. It was originally proposed to found a modern academical institution for the Mahomedans of Western India, where the study of literature might be combined with a knowledge of commerce and where special attention might be paid to the formation of character and discipline and where the noble teachings of Islam might be impressed on the plastic minds of youth. It was further intended that the school should fulfil the useful Science function of acting as a "feeder" of the colleges of technical institutes and agricultural colleges and other colleges affiliated to Indian Universities. Since the publication of my scheme, many interesting movements of far-reaching results in connection with the educational movement in the Presidency have happened and among them one is of vital interest as the establishment of the Institute of Science in Bombay, which owes its inception to the farsightedness and laudable efforts of your Excellency. My father who had originally announced that he would give one lakh of rupees to the proposed Moslem Academy, earmarked that amount for the awarding of scholarships to the Moslem students in the Institute of Science, but as it was felt that a model school founded on the lines of the public schools in England would be extremely desirable for the community, he resolved to give one lakh of rupees towards the school. My sister Khanumbai had also decided to give two lakhs of rupees for the educational improvement of the community, but as the need for a model school for Mahomedan girls in Bombay is urgently felt she has, in deference to my opinion, decided to found a girls' school in Bombay. At the same time she has given a sum of Rs. 65,000 to build a hostel in connection with the present school. The school will be named after my father and the hostel will be named after my sister, Bai Khanumbai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy. To these sums I have added a sum of Rs. 25,000 as my own humble contribution to the funds of the school.

A STANDING REPROACH.

As your Excellency is aware, the backwardness of Mahomedans in education has been a standing reproach against them for generations past. As I pointed out on the occasion of the announcement of my scheme, poverty has had a good deal to do with the backwardness of the Mussulman community; but there are many wealthy Mahomedan families to whom this excuse is not applicable, and whose sons have not progressed in the higher walks of education which they might have adopted. The reason is that having amassed a fortune as traders and merchants without the aid of education, they are prone to the belief that education rather unfits a man for commercial pursuits and is, therefore, a hindrance, rather than a help from a pecuniary point of view. There is also a conviction that the system of State education being necessary and irrevocably secular, is unsuited to boys of the Moslem faith. It is hoped that the ultimate development of the new Academy will meet these peculiar conditions. Those who have witnessed the feeling of irreverence and intellectual hysteria in young India, are very anxious for the proper formation of character of our youth based upon religion and reverence. The school will aim at turning out boys taught to be both good men and good citizens—boys who can find a profitable and useful field for their talents in various walks of life in the new India. It will copy the best features of English public schools, and special attention will be paid to the cultivation of the healthy mind in the healthy body, and of what may best be described as the atmosphere of an English public school. It will have its own mosque, and be controlled on a definitely religious basis. It will aim at filling the gap in the present educational system and religious instruction will be geafted on to a curriculum, which will eventually be shaped in such a manner as to teach the boys to look upon an industrial and commercial career as the gaol of their ambitions, and not necessarily to Government service, with its many disappointments or to professions in which only the microscopic minority can hope to succeed. The object of the school will be harmoniously to assimilate Western ideas and culture with the instincts and traditions and conservatism of Islam. The object of training in the institution will be to make the students realise, in the words of the famous Government Resolution on education, that "Education in the true sense means something more than the acquisition of so much positive knowledge, something higher than the mere passing of examination of the mind; that it should form character and teach right conduct; that it is in fact a preparation for the earnest business of life." This is a humble beginning, but, as from the little acorn grows the mighty oak tree, so I hope this humble beginning may lead to great results in the future and by slow degrees grow into a seat of Mahomedan learning in Western India.

"DESIRE AND DESERVE."

I have always maintained that the Mahomedans should cease to ask for special favours as a set-off against their backwardness, as it takes away from the community the real incentive to progress, and unless we foster in us the desire to progress in order to take our rightful place in the Empire, we can never be worthy of our great past and our motto should be "desire and deserve." If we keep this motto in mind and preserve it in the pursuit of knowledge and progress, the day may yet come when the Mahomedan community may regain its lost ground, and be reckoned on its own merits and not as one asking for special concessions and opportunity for employment in Government service. When I first started the scheme for the school, I pointed out that, since the Government had decided that the Mahomedans were a factor to be considered in the administration of the country, the best thing that they could do was to emerge from the quiet back-water of mere existence into the stream of strenuous public life and to prove that they are able to take their part manfully and with success in the larger public life that had been opened out to them and in the work of the enlarged Council under the Morely-Minto Reform Scheme.

The way in which we can accomplish it is by resorting to the beaten path of education and by increasing the output of the representatives of Mahomedan intellect and culture. It is with this view that the institute is founded, and I hope it will be the means of training Mahomedan intellect in congenial surroundings, disciplined by a healthy religious atmosphere, hardened by physical training and schooled in the finest principles of English public schools. The donations that my family have given are I know, not sufficient to secure all that is wanted but I claim that it is a good start.

The superiority of the climate at Poona was the reason for the selection of the capital of the Deccan for its location and for a residential school, it was necessary to acquire a large piece of land, in healthy surroundings, where the boys can breathe a purer air and where the boys can improve their physique and discipline under the supervision of their teachers. Again, the location of the school at Poona will enable its benefits to be extended to those classes of people, who owing to the accident of their residence in the mofussil are precluded from giving to their sons the advantages of sound education, which those of their rank and status can obtain in the cities. It will be for the wealthy and well-to-do members of the community to make the school a living and potent force of our youth. I repeat what I said on the occasion of the announcement of the idea of the school, that Government has done, and will do, all it can to help us, but if we do not help ourselves in fulfilling our obligations to our society and to the Government which permits us to evolve our own salvation, under its protection, we shall be held responsible by the present and future generations for the dereliction of our duty. In conclusion, I take this opportunity to tender my most cordial thanks to your Excellency for helping me in the selection of the site, and in acquiring it for the school. With these remarks, I request your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim School and Bai Khanumbai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Hostel.

THE STONE-LAYING.

After the address had been read, their Excellencies proceeded to the spots where the stones were placed ready for the ceremony.

In declaring the stone of the school to be well and truly laid Sir George Clarke expressed the hope that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim would live long to see the fruits of his munificent generosity.

His Excellency then laid the foundation-stone of the Hostel a short distance away.

Their Excellencies were presented with handsomely chased silver trowels, and mallets, the former of which bore suitable inscriptions, as souvenirs of the occasion.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Returning to the dais, His Excellency replied as follows to the address read by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Ladies and Gentlemen,—A short time ago I could not hope that I shouldbe privileged to lay the foundation-stone of the Moslem school in which I have taken a deep interest ever since the scheme was laid before me. Fate has decreed that I am to stay with you a little longer, and I am particularly glad to be able to take part in this significant and important ceremony on the eve of my farewell to Poona. It is significant because it marks a fresh departure in the education of Mahomedans and an addition to the large number of valuable scholastic institutions of which this old city may well be proud. It is important because assuredly, the school which will arise here will do much to promote the advancement of the Mahomedan community and therefore of the Presidency as a whole.

We have listened to an interesting account of the genesis of the project which we have assembled to inaugurate and of its aims and objects. It is plainly true, as has been said, that the "backwardness" of Mahomedans in taking advantage of available means of education and in creating others for themselves has retarded their progress relatively to that of other communities. Unreadiness to move with the times, and trust in methods of thought and of action which have long ceased to suffice for the requirements of a world restlessly moving onwards, have been unfortunately characteristic of Moslems in other countries. In the present day, efficiency is unattainable where modern education is neglected or regarded as a superfluity, and traditions handed down from times widely different from our own, are valid only as inspirations to the efforts which the exigencies of the age incessantly and imperatively demand.

In India, there has been a marked awakening of Moslemthought during my five years of office, and I have watched with warm sympathy theefforts which this great community is making in several directions to enable its members to reconsecrate their best traditions and to advance in influence and prosperity. I have no doubt, as the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has told us, that poverty is one cause of the "backwardness" which he deplores: but education is very cheap in India, and there are too many Mahomedan parents who do not provide what they can well afford for their children. Even among comparatively wealthy Moslems there are still some who think that theirs sons can dispense with education, which they regard as unlikely to promote material prosperity. I need not point out here that education should not mainly or principally concern itself with the amassing of wealth: but in the conduct of business of all kinds, public as well as private, intellectual capacity is increasingly important. The best education is that which develops character and evokes intellect. The first is essential to good citizenship and to happiness, the second to eminence in literature, science and economic development to which all living nations aspire. Both are urgently needed in India where education has not at present produced all the results that were anticipated. Great changes are now in progress in many directions, and I earnestly hope that the new institutions, created by the munificence of Indians in order to supply wants widely felt, and the opportunities for higher study to be provided may raise the educational coach out of the ruts of routine which impeded its smooth progress.

A PROPITIOUS START.

This school will, therefore, start at a most propitious time. It may well strike out a line of its own, and if it can create for its pupils the bracing moral atmosphere of a good English public school, it will develop into an institution infinitely beneficial to the Moslem community. I am very glad to know that its founder cherishes high ideals of what such a school should be, and I agree cordially with all that he has said. The religion which will be taught here will not be of the perfunctory character which is too common, but will inculcate the best precepts of the faith of Islam as guides of life and conduct. While maintaining its distinctively religious basis, it will provide instruction in Western ideas and Western learning which, properly assimilated, can help in building up character and can develop qualities of intellect. Text books committed to memory are futile, and examinations, which have their necessary uses, may be and often are, in India especially, gravely injurious to education. In the words of the great Master of Balliol, "The true test of intellectual progress is not acquisition but the increase of the powers of the mind," and it is intellectual progress that India most requires.

The well-balanced intellect is alike proof against political hysteria and the baseless rumours which are apt to influence uninstructed public opinion. It is by moral and intellectual qualities that great nations are built up and enabled to take their place in the van of the world's advance.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The school which we have met to inaugurate may be a small beginning; but great institutions which have powerfully influenced thought and action have sprung from smaller origins. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and his family are setting a noble example to their community by ministering to its most urgent need. I have no doubt that this school will receive generous support not only from Government, which is always ready to assist private efforts, but from the wealthy Mahomedans of the Presidency who realize the possibilities of good which it will open out. Government will welcome an increase of Mahomedans in the public service; but I am glad to know that this will not be the main object placed before the pupils. The vacancies which annually occur in Government service cannot provide for more than a small fraction of those who now desire to fill them and the resulting disappointment creates a certain resentment which is not justified. In the awakening of India to new activities of many kinds, well equipped students will find increasing opportunities of turning their abilities to good account; but their success will depend not upon examinations and degrees but upon real knowledge perfectly assimilated and continuous hard work. In this direction, I see a wide scope for the Royal Institute of Science in the creation of which Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim has so munificently assisted. The endowment for Mahomedan Scholarships which he has provided, with characteristic liberality and wise foresight, will supply a powerful stimulus to scientific studies and should enable some of the best pupils of this school to do honour to their community in fields which the East, Japan apart, has too much neglected.

I attach great importance to the residential character of the school, which Bai Khanumbai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy has generously ensured by the hostel which will bear her name. This will enable the pupils to be guarded, guided and brought under good influences in non-study hours, by which character building is facilitated.

THE WATCHWORD OF HOPE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been my good fortune to take part in many ceremonies of this nature and surely no happier duty falls to a Governor than that of trying to encourage institutions of lasting benefit to the people of India. I rejoice that I have been permitted to see the practical beginning of the excellent project initiated by my friend Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on a site which seems exactly suited to his beneficent purpose. Following my revered and gracious master, his Majesty the King-Emperor, I give to the Mahomedans the "watchword of hope." That the school which will arise here may turn out, in successive generations, boys who will serve God and the King as true citizens of the Empire and will win for themselves distinction in every branch of the quickening life of India, is my earnest desire. If at the present time clouds lie darkly over a portion of the Moslem world, we may well remember that the widespread sympathy for the stricken Turkish soldiers, which has been evoked, will react for good upon the sympathizers and will consecrate afresh the sentiments of humanity and of brotherhood which we cannot too fervently cherish. My wife and I must bid a regretful farewell to Poona on Friday, and among our many happy memories associated with the old capital of the Deccan will be that of this hope-inspiring ceremony.

His Excellency's speech was afterwards translated into Urdu by the Oriental Translator to Government, for the benefit of Moslems present who were unable to follow the speech in English.

A vote of thanks to his Excellency for performing the ceremony, and the announcement of further subscriptions towards the maintenance of the institution concluded the proceedings.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Medina," Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Madina" with the English mails of the 1st instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Acland, Mr P D
Acland, Mrs
Anderson, Miss E C
Armstrong, Mr C F
Acrapalk, Mr W L R
Barnell, Mr W G and Mrs
Beddy, Mr E S G, Mrs, child and ayah
Bonnerjee, Mrs R C 2 infants child nurse and ayah
Braitwaite, Miss M
Bell, Lt.-Col R M
Bardalogne, Mr G C
Benton, Mr G W
Briscoe, Mr W
Bromley, Mr R E
Burne, Mr A N
Bostock, Mr E
Bowles, Mrs C W
Clarke, Capt A S, Mrs and inft
Cheshire, Miss
Carew, Miss B
Candler, Mrs O M
Curtess, Lt O O
Chichester, Mrs R B
Chisholm, Mr D
Chisholm, Mrs D S and C
Clark, Miss A S
Cuthbert, Miss
Campbell, Mrs P A
Coulton, Mr G H
Danby, Mr C J
Dunn, Mr G O and Mrs
Donaldson, Mr R
Farebrother, Mr F H
Fallon, Miss
Forbes, Mrs, inft., and nurse
Fawcett, Mrs L
Farebrother, Mr F H
Glaister, Miss
Gregory, Mr J R
Humphrey, Maj G J P
Higby, Miss
Helpman, Miss R
Handyside, Miss
Hulton, Mr G T
Hulton, Miss R
Innes, Mr J O
John, Mr W R
Jeffreys, Mr R C
King, Mr H. G. and Mrs
Kensington, Mrs
Kensington, Miss W, Miss F
King Miss N
Kennedy, Mr M T
Kippin. Miss K
Leng, Mr H W
Lowson, Miss
Lyall Grant, Mr D
Lang, Miss
Landall, Mrs and Miss
Lloyd, Miss
Laird, Mrs
Macpherson, Maj J D G and Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr D
Macall, Capt H C
Mrs Ogilvy's nurse (Miss McCall)
Mrs Lawree's maid, (Miss L Peters)
Malone, Miss L E
Malan, Mrs W de M, nurse and inft
Melton, Mr B H, and Mrs
Millington, Miss R
McEarvel, Miss K
Nettlefield, Mr H G
Penrose, Mrs and inft
Parsey, Miss
Payne, Miss F
Polwhele, Mrs J A
Pringle, Mr J
Pilditch, Mr D
Perrott, Mr A F
Pott, Miss
Phillips, Mr A A
Peel, Mrs A, Miss A K Mr A H
Reynolds, Miss
Reed, Miss W
Robinson, Mr E C
Reed, Mrs and child
Rowley, Mr W J D
Southby, Mrs A R J
Smith, Miss E.;M.
Symons, Miss B
Smith, Mr J A H
Sanderson, Mr R W
Stock, Mrs C G
Smith, Mr N P A
Tranchell, Lt H G
Todd, Miss
Thorne, Miss D
Willis, Mrs inft and child
Ward, Major A and Mrs
Wood, Mrs W M P, nurse and inft
Watson, Mrs C A
Wardrop, Capt H S
Wilson, Revd R and Mrs
Veitch, Miss
Walker, Mr R, Mrs and inft
Warren, Mr A
Wilson, Miss E M
Whittaker, Miss W

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Acland, Mr P D
Allen, Mr A L
Alexander, Mrs A V
Albassier, Mr A and Mrs
Aviragnet, Mrs
Alexander, Mr R D T
Alston, Mr C R
Bunbury, Capt G
Bliss, Major J A
Boteler, Mr R
Barham, Revd C M Mrs
Begbie, Sir J
Ball, Mr H S
Brown, Lt-Col E H, Mrs E H and Miss
Bennett, Capt J S
Bell, Mr W D B and Mrs
Barrow, Mr R L
Barratt, Col H J.
Blech, Mrs L
Beynon, Col W G L and Mrs
Bristome, Mrs
Bulkley, Mrs W W
Bonnerjee, Mr R C
Bird, Mr L N
Brooke, Mr W J G and Mrs
Basch, Mr A
Barrett, Mr C
Chadwick, Mr S J
Charles, Mr F R S Mrs and infant
Chaterjee, Capt
Castle, Mrs R C
Corbyn, Maj E C and Mrs
Craik, Mr W R
Chsperss, Mr A and Mrs
Critchley, Mrs C H M
Campbell, Lt W N M
Coltart, Mr H F
Clark, Mr R N
Cripps, Lt H H
Cox, Mrs M T
Churchill, Capt W M and Mrs
Clark, Mr R N
Cockill, Mr H
Cresswell, Mr E C H
Crosfield, Mrs A J
Clark, Miss M M
Dajan, Madame
Drake Brockman, Mr D H
Das, Mr S R, Mrs, infant child and nurse
deHoxar, Mr A R
Davar, Mr A F
Drysdale, Miss
Drummond, Mr J G
Dawson, Maj W D
Dobbin, Mr F K
Denning, Mr H
Duckworth, Mr W C
Dalgleigh, Miss
Dawson, Mrs
Elles, Mr E H
Ellon, Mrs S G
Elton, Mrs C J
Edwards, Mr W H and Mrs
Fletcher, Hon Mr J
Farrer, Miss
Freemam, Miss O
Fraser, Mr T S
Godkin, Major S R
Grant, Mr Maling Mrs. and 2 Misses
Jones, Mr C H and Mrs
Jacob, Lt F B W
Jesekson, Mr G C
Kipalani, Mr H K
Lucas, Lt.-Col F G
Lawrie, Mr P B and Mrs
Lillington Maj, W E S
Lucas, Lt A C N
Lloyd Jones, Lt-Col J
Leech, Mr A J
Lee, Mr E
Lamping, Mr F
Lawrie, Mr H M
Long, Maji W J
Liversidge, Miss
Lyon, Mr J
Mackie, Capt R, Mrs, and infant
Myers, Mr D B and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr R W, Mrs, and maid
Masson, Mr M and Mrs
Mawe, Mr F H, Mrs Miss K and Miss G
Macintyre, Mrs M
McMullen, Capt C N
MacLeod, Lt D K
Mair, Mrs A
Meikle, Mr H G W
Marshawa, Mrs and infant
Montgomery, Mrs G C
Murray, Mr R D, Mr K D
Marsden, Mr E
McGann, Col F J, and Mr
Meldrum, Mr D
Muronsky, Mr L
Moffatt, Mr A
MacLeod, Mr C
Mullick, Mrs B K
Mrs C Hall's Nurse
Maclaren, Mr C
Mason, Mr H W T
Meare, Mr C
Mitter, Mr D L Hon B C
Neriman, Capt C W
Nash, Mr G
Neuman, Mr C W
Nettell, Mrs
Norton, Mr H B
Ogilvy, Mr L W and Mrs
Orr, Mr J P child, and nurse
Pattmann, Mr H A
Procter, Mr S and Lady
Pipe-Wolferstan, Mr H H and Mrs
Pallont, Mr T E
Phillip, Mr F E and Mrs
Quin, Mrs H O nurse and infant
Reed, Capt C
Reid, Dr S and Mrs
Reynolds, Mr J
Randle, Miss
Rawlins, Mr F K, Mrs and child
Roger, Mr J W
Robinson, Miss A E
Robinson, Mr T H and Mr T F
Ritchie, Mrs D H W
Symons, Mr J L
Swan, Mr T and Mrs
Scott, Mrs
Smyth, Mr V
Stuart, Mr S A M
Senhor, Mr S P and Mis
Glenck, Mr W
Greaves, Hon Mr H R and Mrs
Garth, Mr W
Greene, Mr A M
Gagrat, Mr D M
Gutmann, Mr B
Grigsby, Miss B and maid
Goodson, Miss L
Gros, Mr E F
Garethers, Mr W
Homan, Mr K, Mrs, and Miss
H H Maharaja, Kapurthala
H H Maharanee, child, and 2 attendants
Hewitt, Capt G
Haddon, Mr H C
Harford, Mr J
Hull, Mr C E, Mrs and child
Harper, Mr J
Hewnham-Davis, Mr W
Henderson, Miss
Harman, Miss
Hutchinson, Mrs M N
Hunter, Mr A E
Harvey, Mr C R
Ireland, Mr G
Jenkins Sir L and Lady
Jennison, Mr W, Mrs and Miss
Simpson, Mrs J C
Sore, Rev T E T
Stanley, Capt E H B Mrs, child and ayah
Sneyd, Mr G S
Stevenson, Miss E M
Sinclair, Mr J and Mrs
Salisbury, Capt R
Sills, Mr W
Sells, Mrs
Tabor, Mr F S and Mrs
Tod, Mr A M and Mrs
Thomson, Sir C, Miss and maid
Thompson, Mrs T
Thaker, Mrs, 2 children and governess
Thurseheim, Miss H
Trantharot, Mr M
Vincent M V O. Mr F H and Mrs
Warden, Mr F N, and Mrs
Warburnton, Mrs H
Williamson, Mr O S
Watson, Miss
Widdington, Mrs, maid and Major B
Wilson, Mr E W
Walpert, Mr M
Weber, Mr H G and Mrs
Wardle, Mr J E
Wolff, Mr W
Zeffertt, Mr E L D

MARCHION S. S. TALICARNE.

Alston, Capt R C W
Adie T C S, Mr W T
Annesley, Capt Hon C A
Brown, Mr C and Mrs
Brookes, Mrs
Byrne, Mr W F
Borleau, Mr C
Batho, Mr W T
Banks, Mr W
Croset, Mr M
Dadabhoy, Mr J R
Dalal Mrs D M
Gudi, Mr N
Gillett, Mr B G and Mrs
Gayer, Mr W A
Gayer, Mr T S
Gnapp, Mr G C
Howell, Lt G B
Harding, Mr W B
Halthaway, Sur-Gen H
Jackli, Mr E
John, Mr A M
Kisch, Miss M H
Lennox Cunningham Maj H M
Landah, Mrs and Miss
Lloyd, Major J H
Lawrie, Mr H J
Mellor, Miss
Prince, Mahejit Singh
Robb, Mr W
Reed, Mr V G
Smith, Mr M S
Schmidt, Gur Mrs T F
Spink, Mr and Mrs
Sheppard, Capt G A S
Vahonmi, Mr A E
Wohlarb, Mr F
Welsh, Dr I

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Anderson. Mr C E L
Cuthbert, Mr W
Chapman, Mr E P
Gabriel, Mr V
Harrington, Hon Sir R
Lawrie, Mr J M
McLeod, Hon Norman
Macdonald, Mr W
McKenzie, Mr G
Macdonald, Mr P J
Monteath, Mr T H
Prevost, Mr F A
Rose, Mr G P
Stephen, Justice H L
Spalding, Capt W B
Stark, Mr G A
Wood, Mr F P B

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Annandale, Dr N
Calvocaressi, Mr J
Sassoon, Mr M A, Mrs and child
Stanley, Mr W H
Wyness, Mr J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Brown, Maj F B Mrs and inft
Beatson, Mrs E B
Hargreaves, Mr C A
Savile, Maj A R C Mrs and child
Sexton, Capt E G and Mrs
Whitehouse, Mr W

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bradshaw, Mr W J
Blois-Johnson, Maj J S
Carlett Maj J S
Keatinge, Mrs
Mackenzie, Capt C F
Mann, Mr A
Shand, Mr G F B and Mrs
Watsen, Mr C H

BRINDSI TO KARACHI.

Gray, Mr H W
Stevenson, Mr H W

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Gray, Mr G
Zeri, Mr A

THE WEATHER.

Disturbance in the Bay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The area of disturbance in the south of the Bay appears moving towards Coromandel Coast, where rainfall has already commenced.

Madras reports 6 inches, Nellore 1; elsewhere no rain of importance has fallen.

The disturbance which is now affecting Persia will probably extend to north-west India within the next few days.

Forecast :—Extension of the area of rainfall in the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Delhi and Lahore. Night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad and damper at Cawnpore. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is fairly normal. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air remains much below the average. Night temperature is in defect in west Central India and at Rajkot; and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below the average at Hoshangabad and Jhansi and above it elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud has appeared in south Hyderabad while skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad. Minimum temperature is above the average in South Hyderabad and below it at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks—Rainfall has been nearly general on the Coromandel Coast. Madras records a heavy fall of 5.79" during a thunderstorm. Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded in the Madras Deccan and Mysore. Moderate to heavy cloud has also appeared in south Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. These changes appear to be due to the landward movement of the reported disturbance in the Bay of Bengal.

Local rain is likely on the north Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan. A few falls may occur in south Hyderabad and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 13th November, was 29·979 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, &c., and at 76, New Oxford street London. Established over 35 years.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. R. E. Stubb, the new Colonial Secretary for Ceylon, will arrive in Colombo on the 1st February.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, will probably pay a short visit to Assam early in December.

During last year 42,000 dols. worth of defective coin was returned from the Straits Settlements to be re-minted at Bombay.

The s. s. "Capri," of the Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi, left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 13th instant.

The laying of telephone cables underground at Simla has begun and overhead wires will be removed consequent on the introduction of the electric lighting of roads.

The Government of Madras have approved the recommendation of the Board of Revenue regarding the continuance of the Revenue Money Order system for a further period of three years.

It is reported that the Cawnpore Hindu Sabha has memorialised the local Government against the order of the local authorities for the demolition of a Hindu temple situated in Maida-bazar in connection with the construction of a new road.

Plague first appeared in India in 1896, and in the sixteen years that have since passed the official records show a total of eight million deaths from that one cause alone. No fewer than 842,000 deaths occurred last year.

Cholera is reported to have again broken out at Serampore and to have carried off about 15 men in the course of the past fortnight. On Sunday, a Treasury-guard constable was attacked, and died in a few hours.

The Indian Tea Association is sending a gift of 1,000 lbs. of tea to the Red Cross and Crescent Societies working in the Turkish and Balkan Field Hospitals, says the London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon."

The Government of Madras have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 7,000, towards the payment of special grants to aided Training Schools for Mistresses to enable them to increase their supply of furniture, apparatus and appliances.

In the State of Mysore, it is computed that there are 133 widows to every 1,000 of the female population. The law there does not recognise re-marriage, and hence the comparatively large proportion of widows.

A fire broke out in Poona at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in a yard near Daruwalla-bridge, where fireworks for Devali were being manufactured. A portion of the roof of a house started to burn, but the flames were extinguished by a municipal fire-engine before any great damage was done.

Double-seated rickshaws will soon be a thing of the past in Singapore, as a new Municipal Bill provides that after three months no new licenses will be granted for any new vehicles of this description. The reason for this is that the strain on the puller is too great, and must be prohibited on humanitarian grounds.

Sir James Macleod Fraser Tytler, an Indian Mutiny officer recently celebrated his 91st birthday at his residence in Inverness. It is 71 years since he began serving in India. He took part in daring escapades, his horse being shot twice under him. He won praise and promotion and was trusted with important duties by Lord Gough and Sir Henry Havelock.

The Civil Surgeon of Dera Ghazi Khan having certified that the cultivation of rice crops within the limits of the notified area of Dera Ghazi Khan is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 120 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, to prohibit the cultivation of such crops within the above area from the 1st of January, 1913.

The case in which two Europeans, Sheehan and Williams, who had been arrested by the Calcutta Police a fortnight ago on a warrant issued by the Chandernagore Police, for having cheated the Hotel de France and given themselves out falsely as British officers on leave, was heard on Thursday, at the Chandernagore Court. An adjournment of fifteen days was granted. Williams was released on bail, but Sheehan was unable to find a surety.

The number of Indian gentlemen who have obtained appointments in the Indian Civil Service as the result of this year's open competition has been increased by one. Mr. Kaittish Chandra Sen, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who gained the 78th place, and is the candidate in question, has, in one direction at least, says India, created a record at his University by winning last year the Member's Prize for an English Essay.

The Mayor of Colombo suggests that, as the Colombo Municipal Council will have at an early date to arrive at a solution of the financial problem, there are three possible alternatives. Of these, one s that an Improvement Trust for Colombo might e created, on the lines of the Calcutta and ombay Trusts, to carry out all big schemes of mprovement, the municipal Council merely attending to the maintenance of such works when the Improvement Trust has handed them over complete.

A Mussoorie correspondent writes:—By the eath of Major Allum, which occurred at Landour n the 2nd, the veterans of old Indian wars lose a istinguished member. Major Allum had been hrough the Sikh War, and as a veteran of that tormy period was present at the King's Durbar, here his was one of the striking figures among he old soldiers. Major Allum was well-known nd much respected in the station, and the funeral, hich took place on the 5th, was largely attended, he military element being supplied by the Mussoorie Volunteers, since the Landour Cantonment had gone down.

A correspondent writes:—The subject of a election Board for the Indian Army appears to be gain to the fore. There is little doubt that there s a strong feeling throughout the army in favour of uch a board, and it would be interesting to learn hat the official objection to the institution may e. Objection there evidently is, or the Board ould have been established years ago. To the rdinary observer such an institution should be opular with both sides. The one it would relieve f a weight of care, and the other free from all ear, however groundless, of partiality, favour, or ffection. The Board would naturally be composed f officers of high rank, themselves above being ersonally affected by their own decisions.

The seventh Council Meeting and Convention of e Permanent-Way Institution of India will be ld on and from January 6th next in Calcutta. he Council Meeting will be held on January 6th the E. B. S. Ry. (old) Institute (near Beliaghatta tion) at 11 a. m., and there will be a dinner at 8 m., at Messrs. Castellazo Bros.' Restaurant. On esday 7th there will be discussion at the Institute d the Council will leave at night for Damukdia d visit the Lower Ganges Bridge Works and urn to Sealdah on the night of the 8th. There will discussion on the 9th at the Sealdah Institute, Council leaving at night for Sakchi when, on 10th, they will visit the Tata Iron and Steel s Works, returning to Calcutta the same evening Saturday 11th they will pay a visit to the Botanal Gardens, and leave for headquarters on Sunday 12th.

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HIGH COURT—NOV. 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Short Causes.

1097-12—Mulji K and Tba—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nagindas Motilal and others Mulji K and T.
1051-12—Mancbersha and N Popatlall Parbhudas vs Dossuji Sullemanji.
1092-12—Maneklal and T H B Shroff vs Radhakison Dwarkadas.
1094-12—Wadia G and Co Mallaji Dollaji and Co vs Punoeji Premji and Co.
1098-12—Motichand and D, Hemchand Motichand vs Cawasji Bomanji.
1100-12—Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs Joshi Jaitha Rughavji Capt and V.

Undefended New Long Causes.

826-12—Payne and Co Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotain vs the Shergarh Coal Co Ld and another.
913-12—Hiralal and Co Messrs Jiva Coorji and Co vs Menon Haji Mahomed Joosub,
915 12—Subnis and G Saraswatibai vs Dadoba Damel Puthare and others.

Long Causes.

204-12 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sme B and Co
188-11 Patell and E Piraji Maluji Broker vs Wasudev Pandurang Lak Chit M and K.
698-12 Subnis and G, Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker

Testamentary Suits.

2-12 Surajmal and Co B D Parkar vs A N Parker Vachha and Co
19-12 Shroff D and D Devji Tricumdas and others vs Premabai widow Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

17-12 Ard H D and Co Harakhbai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co Daph F and D
668-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co
692-12 Dubash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co.
941-11 Mulla and M J R Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar Sme B and Co
791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.
390-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhiprusha Tarachand Dikhsit.
407-12 Malvi Sharma Suripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.
325-12 Captain J M Lali vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
639-12 Dubash Canji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
786-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Sindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and D, Patel and E.
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Harilal and Co vs J F Karaka and another Payne and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hunsraj Hirji and others Moti and D and Dastur & Co.
1039-11 D J Mantri Ramnath Sawairam vs Joharmall Mulchand Bhai K and G.
694-12 Edg G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsandas vs Mathuradas Kallianji Payne and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)
Long Causes.

928-11 M B Chothia P D Panwala vs M C Patel.
616-12 Patell and E C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K.
819-12 D J Mantri R A Joshi vs Ronna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.
518-12 Kanjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikaridas—Manch and N and Sham M and H.
167-12 Capt and V Khimji Mathuradas vs Ranchordas Kallianji Ard H D and Co
611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh Sme B and Co.
59-09 Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Malvi, and Payne.
602-12 Mulla and M J R Raja vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Diji D and S Sub and G
1008-12 Surajmal and Co H R Sootaria vs A B Sootaria Jeh M and S.
868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.
617-11 In Person S Bardevs Bai K amlabai Kanga and S.
391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.
1024-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N; Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyathamabai widow Jeh M and S
673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co
227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co
304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co
217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)
390-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Ragh N and Co
150-12 Subnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite vs G M Mohite Sham M and H.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Canji vs Padamsey Velji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Commercial Causes.

900-12 Craigie B and Co The Right Hon'ble James Baron Ashton vs Rahimtoola Sulleman Esmail Tyabji D and Co.
764-12 Payne and Co Messrs Julian Stephens Ld vs Kaderbhoy Essaji Vegreechit M and K.

Reference.

1-12 J C G Bowhi In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another Payne and Co, Little and Co.

Long Causes.

684-11 Captain and V J M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co.
789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest R K and Co.
457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.
1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Valibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Mulla and M.
197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.
569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhioan Cap and V.

Short Causes.

368-12 Shamrao M and H Bai Baiai vs Khan Bahadur Dr Ruttonji R Dadina and others Bhai K and G
1068-12 Mulla and M Tejmal Bhaychand vs Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M and K.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

654-11 Little and Co Price, Wills and Reeves a firm vs Memon Mahomed Haji Aboo and another Unwalla and P.
558-03 D J Mantri.—Jamnabai widow vs Fazalbhoy Heptoola and others Nanu H and Co

Long Causes.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1023-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Binraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and another Payne and Co
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
880-11 Jam R and Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneckial Narandas.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The arrangements for re-establishing British power in the Mediterranean have been expedited in a manner which strongly suggests that the Admiralty are desirous that the White Ensign shall be shown with strength and dignity side by side with that of the Tricolour under the new concentration scheme. In mail week the eight King Edwards left home waters for the Mediterranean, coaling at Gibraltar instead of returning to Portland for that purpose on the conclusion of tractical exercises These ships are being followed to the Mediterranean this month by the battle-cruiser Inflexible and the armoured cruiser Warrior, and concurrently with the dispatch of naval force from England, the Third Squadron of the French fleet has started to leave Brest for the Middle Sea. Should the co-operation of Great Britain and France in the Mediterranea become necessary during the winter, it will be possible speedily to concentrate twenty-six battleships—eight British and eighteen French—and twelve armoured cruisers representing the two navies in equal proportion. Viewed from a French standpoint, the decision of the British Admiralty to be represented in the Mediterranean by a squadron of battle—cruisers—the four Invincibles—will give the Admiral commanding the French battle fleet a fast wing of crushing strength which the Dantons and Courbets need, but cannot obtain in the undergunned Gambettas and Quinets, thus asserting beyond all question the supremacy of the entente cordiale.

The double event which took place Devonport Dockyard a mail week the laying down of a cruiser and the launch of a battleship—while attesting the fact that a spurt has commenced in naval shipbuilding, was not exceptional in the modern history of the western arsenal. Exactly ten years ago there was a similar conbination, only on that occasion the procedure was in the reverse order the launch of the battleship Queen by Queen Alexandra in 1902 being followed, within a few hours, by the laying down of the battleship King Edward VII., by his then Majesty the King. The "birth" and "Christening" of a cruiser and battleship respectively on the same day is vested with far more importance, however, than the two-fold ceremony of ten years ago, because considered in conjuction with the activity in warship construction generaly it affords gratifying evidence that a new business spirit prevails at the Admiralty, and that the departmental reorganization scheme has already commenced to bear fruit. Assuming that the Marlborough's successor will be laid down in about ten days, the record will have been set up of two ship of the Dreadnought type being launched and two laid down plus a start with smaller ships, in less than three weeks!

The First Lord's ubiquity, if it has done no more, during the last few months has at least set an example that all the executive heads of the departments at Whitehall would be glad to follow did their desk work permit. But at present there is far too much "paper work" to be performed in performed in their rooms, for the Sea Lords and other "heads," to be out and about as fully as their duties of control and guidance demand. Nothing makes for efficiency more than surprise and constant visits from those in charge to their outlying subordinates and the private firms with whom the Admiralty do business. There is an Engineer Admiral who when in charge of a dockyard as engineer manager, made daily visits to every workshop in his department, and personally saw the work in hand, and consulted with the foremen and inspectors. His time and route were never the same; while his office work came the easier for being in touch with every job that was in hand in the shops. Needless to say he was soon at the head of a highly efficient department. And what is true of this limited sphere applies equally to the larger areas in which Whitehall officials work. It is travel and close personal contact with all that is going forward in their department, which would make their office work more easy, and more authoritative; while the mere routine and red tape work which still afflicts the senior service, might be safely left in the hands of precise subordinates.

The profession of war correspondent is one that would appear to be becoming decidedly uninteresting. The custom of dealing with these gentlemen initiated by the Japanese has been faithfully copied by the Balkan nations, with the result that people in London are far better able to follow the course of the present operations than are those who have been specially deputed to do so on the spot. For the individuals concerned one can have nothing but sympathy. Some of them have been permitted to see much of the fighting which has been waged in the world during recent years, while to the young and adventurous the position of war correspondent specially appeals. It must, therefore, be annoying in the extreme to be incarcerated in some town far from the scene of operations, and dependent for news on an official whose duty it is to comunicate such intelligence as it is desirable should appear in the foreign Press, and which may not have a vestige of truth in it. The only pieces of information which have up to the present been of any assistance have been those sent by parmanent local correspondents, who are doubtless not subjected to the same dicipline as that method out to those sent specially to accompany the field armies. No soldier will for one moment suggest that the authorities are not perfectly right to act in this manner, and the wonder is that more stringent measures have not been taken before. Still the successors of Russell, Archibald Forbes, and other great correspondents of the past have our sympathy.

We recently noted that the strength of the German field artillery had been increased, but the extent of the addition to the German fighting strength is hardly yet realised, Till lately, Germany possessed 469 batteries of field guns, sixty-three of field howitzers, and forty-two of horse artillery. On October 1 no less than fifty-nine new batteries were raised, with the corresponding brigade and regimental staffs, and the establishment of existing batteries was increased by two draught horses each. The additions amount to nearly 8,000 men, 7,500 horses, and 354 guns, besides an increase of 122 in the number of guns horsed in peace time. This accession to the German strength is taken very seriously in France, and the increase of the French artillery from thirty to thirty-six batteries per army corps, which had been postponed to the distant future, is now again on the "tapis."

One of the French generals is determined to show the world that the reproach of being wornout and inactive, commonly cast at his "confreres," is unfounded. During the army manœuvres he placed himself at the head of his cavalry led a raid into the enemy's country, and captured and carried off the general opposed to him, with his staff. He now finds his exploit belauded in the press as embodying the "true spirit of the offensive," though cold-blooded critics write to point out that had there been bullets in the rifles or shells in the guns the cavalry would not have got very far. When such exploits are attempted on the large scale at manœuvres, the unreality of peace conditions becomes too apparent; and, without wishing to discourage the spirit of enterprise in our own generals, we consider that such daring deeds are best left to captains and subalterns.

The United States War Department have formulated their policy as regards the type of aeroplanes to be used in the army, and their employment. Type A, known as the "Speed Scout," is in future to be a one-seater, capable of not less than sixty-five miles per hour, with radius of action of one hundred miles. It is to be capable of ascending at the rate of 600ft. per minute. This type will be employed for rapid strategic reconnaissance, with a view to the location of large bodies of the enemy's troops. Type B, the "Scout," carries two men, who can relieve each other as pilot and observer. It must be capable of not less than forty-five miles per hour, and not more than sixty; it must be able to keep the air for three hours with a useful load of 450lb., and to ascend 2,000ft. in ten minutes. This type is to be fitted with wireless. It will be used for the tactical reconnaissance, including the accurate location of small bodies of troops on the map, sketching the enemy's position, and taking photographs. This seems a sensible scheme, but it does not take into account the action of the enemy's aircraft. In air, as on land, a reconnaissance must be backed by force, and a third type the "avion de combat," will have to be developed to supply the necessary offensive power.

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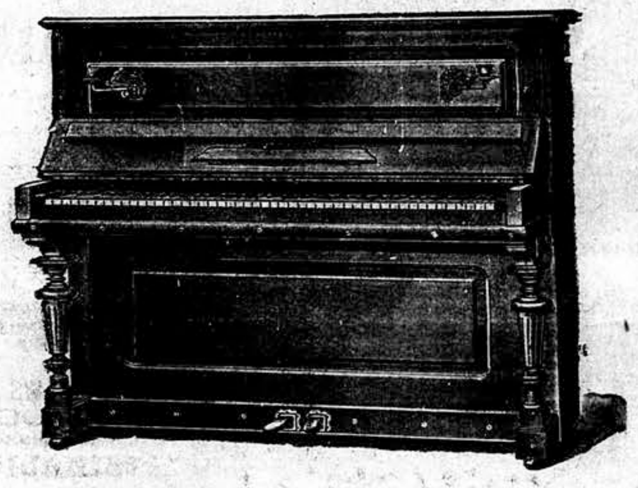

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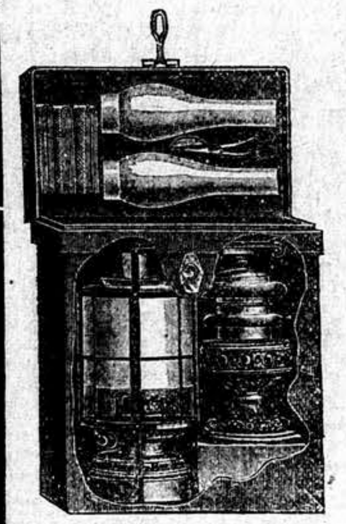

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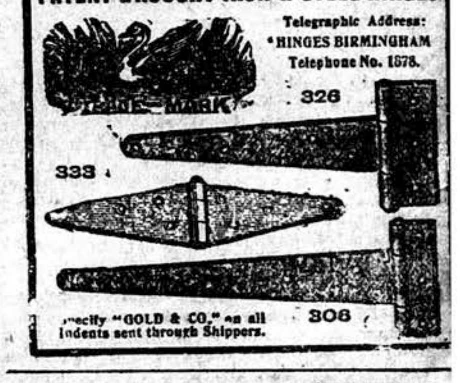

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